

~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 16, 1931

No. 7

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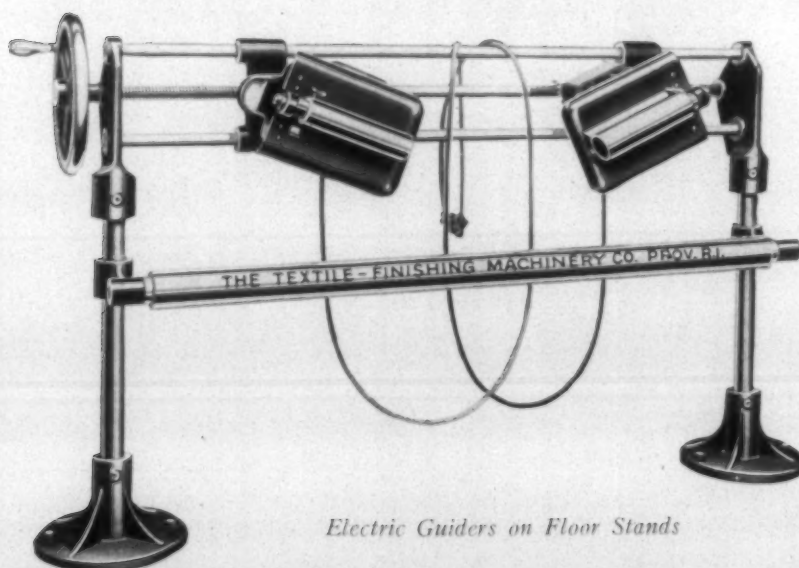
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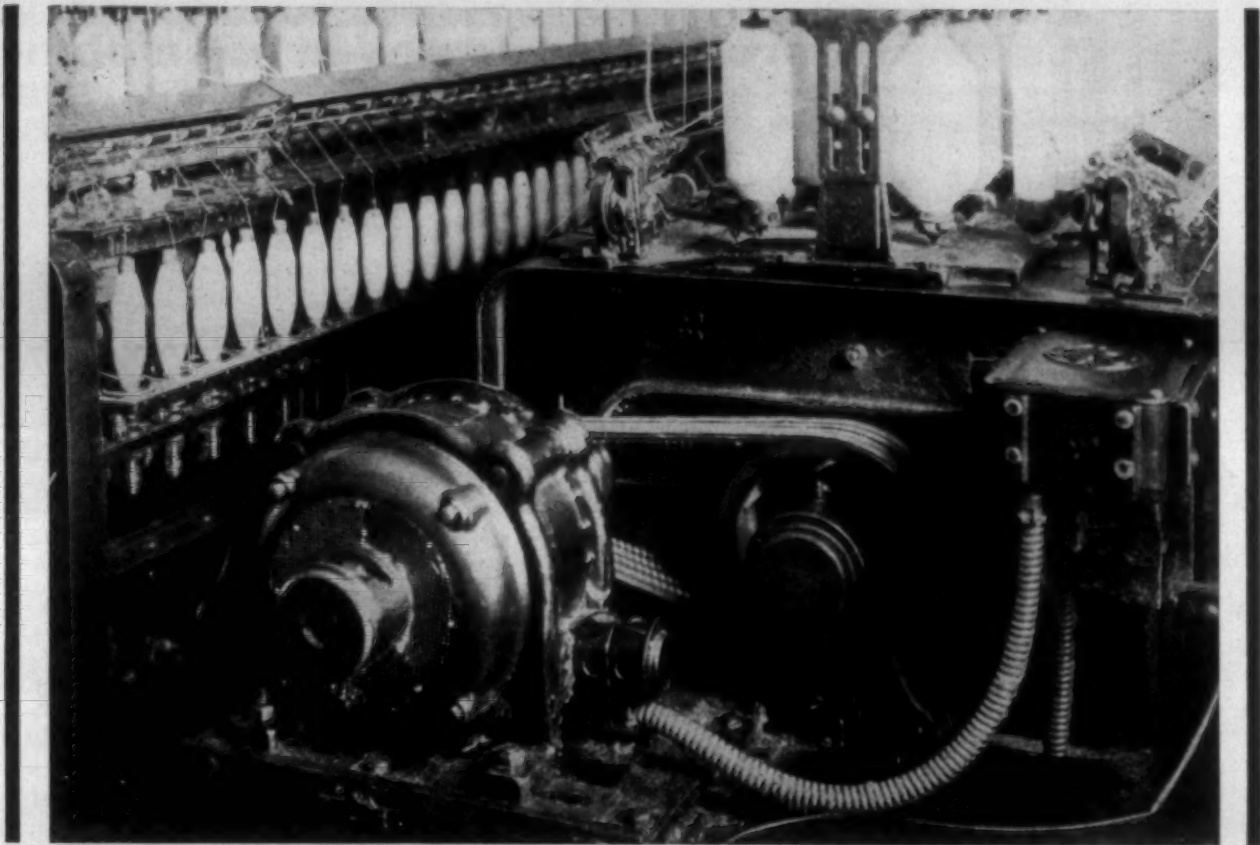
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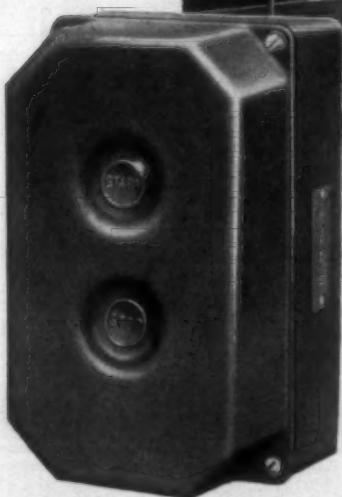
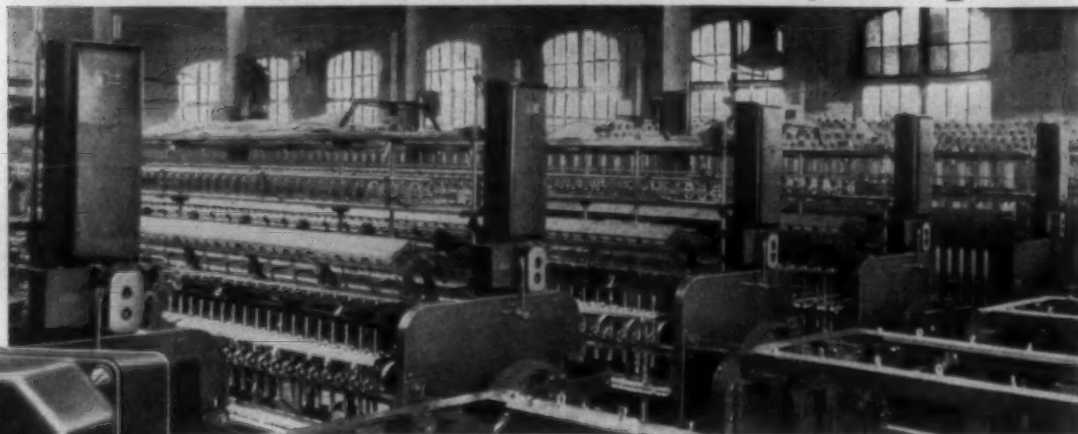


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Carders Meeting at Anderson

The Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting at Anderson, S. C., last Friday. J. O. Corn, chairman of the Division, led the discussion which covered a large number of questions on carding and related subjects. The discussion follows:

OPENING AND MIXING

Chairman Corn: We discussed at our meeting at Clemson College some methods of opening. Let's consider some of the changes in opening methods in the past 30 years.

Mr. Morris: I was a carder thirty years ago. We used five or six bales at a time, just tumbled it in and let it go.

R. H. Layton, Cateechee, S. C.: I was a carder about thirty years ago. We ran in a few bales. We had about 10,000 spindles. We didn't mix much, probably four or five bales. We mixed it in and let it go.

Chairman: Let's get down now a little bit closer. How about twenty years ago? How many were carders then? What did you do twenty years ago?

Answer: Twenty years ago we mixed 8 to 10 bales at a time. Probably sometimes we went up to 15. I have worked at a mill where they mixed as many as 25 at a time. I think that is very important in manufacturing cotton goods.

Mr. Gaillard: We mixed ten bales at a mix at that time. We didn't run that much in a day. We only had a 3,000-spindle mill, but we mixed about ten bales.

Another answer: Twenty years ago the mill I was connected with opened 20 bales at a time. Now we open today what we use tomorrow. We fed this in by hand. We didn't have any opener. We opened 20 bales and mixed it the best we could by hand. It was fed into a suction pipe.

Chairman: I am a little bit surprised at the information we have gathered here as to what was done thirty and twenty years ago because I had an idea I would find a good deal larger mix back then than we have now. I may be wrong, but the mills I was connected with 20 years ago did have much larger mixes than that.

Mr. Hamilton: A good many years ago there were 55 bales opened at the mill I first went to work for per week. That was fed direct on a horizontal apron by hand before the hoppers first came out. It was 55 bales. That's been a good many years ago.

Mr. Whitnire: Thirty years ago we opened once a week, 85 bales a week.

A Member: I was connected with a plant that just had a good sized room, and they would bring the cotton in and open it up and throw it up on a pile, say, about 20 bales at a time, and that was fed in by hand.

Mr. Eaton, Clemson College, S. C.: The opening room of the mill I was connected with 20 years ago had very much the same system, but the blower was a movable blower. The bales were mixed in lots of about 20 bales. One bale was put in and another spread on top of that, and it was thrown by hand into the hopper. I have forgotten the name of that system. I think there were twenty bales, and it was divided up into bins.

A Member: Your first question was as to thirty years ago, and then your second was as to twenty years ago. Thirty years ago I was connected with a mill that opened twice a week, about 60 bales. I don't remember about 20 years ago, but it was 80 or 90 bales. Before that we were mixing about 125 bales a week. We would put down a layer of cotton, and then another layer of cotton, and it was fed straight down to the mill.

Chairman: Is it any more necessary that we have a larger mix today than it was 15 years ago, or is it necessary that we have as large a mix?

Mr. Burgess: Well, it is necessary always to have some of all kinds of cotton running at an equal balance all the time. If you are going to run some bad and some good, you won't have it well mixed and blended. Unless one has a suitable opening room, where the cotton won't pick up moisture, it is better not to have too much on hand at one time. If on the other hand the weather became extremely dry, too much stock opened up that way won't do it any good. It is necessary always to have high density cotton opened up some time beforehand because you have to use some violence to get it through the picker if you don't. There are all kinds of stocks going around.

Chairman: Do you think there is as much difference in the character of cotton today as there was 15 or 20 years ago?

Mr. Burgess: I think there is a world of difference, especially as to the amount of inferior stock, between what we have today and what we had even ten years ago.

LARGE MIX NO LONGER NECESSARY

A Member: I don't think it is necessary to have as much cotton laid down today, or as large a mix, from the fact that we have cotton graders, and they grade the cotton for character and staple, and not only that, but we have a better opening system. We use better methods, and also as to the question you just put we have quite a good many grades of cotton, but they are raising better cotton, as well as better cattle. So I don't think it is necessary. That's just one man's opinion.

Mr. Edwards: The question you asked awhile ago was, is it more necessary now to open a large lot of bales of cotton than it was 20 years ago. I would say yes, and I would say no. Twenty years ago I remember having charge of two mills, both small. At that time we opened

cotton to the extent of what we used tomorrow. We made yarn in one mill, and I don't think that it is any more necessary to have a large mix today. We opened eight bales in one mill and nine in the other. The only reason I would say that it is necessary is that we as carders and spinners and superintendents have gone ahead and taken every kind of cotton raised, full of stalks and burrs and everything else, and claim we have a cleaning process that remedies this, and it brought up the question of larger mix. I don't think we get any even staple by mixing in large amounts than we do in small amounts, but the cotton was cleaner. That's the only reason you have got to have more bales, that I can see.

Mr. Huskey: I worked in a mill 20 years ago, and we opened sixty bales. We were not mixing sixty bales. I consider at that time that we were mixing about four or five bales at a time, piling them on top of one another. I don't know that the amount of bales we opened determined our mixing. The amount we opened up didn't determine the size of the mix.

Now I was at a mill some time ago and the man told me he was mixing ten bales. I went into his opening room, and a negro was putting on, it looked like, 50 pounds off of each bale, and laying them straight, one right after the other, and he was really getting a mix of about two bales at a time, the way it looked to me.

Chairman: One reason why I wanted this discussion is that there is a tendency on the part of quite a few mills I know to go back to the larger mix. I know quite a few mills that have gone to considerable expense to arrange for a mix of that kind, and I just wanted to kind of get the consensus of opinion to see how that was spreading, and what the results were, if there were any here who had those large mixes, this morning.

Mr. Whitmire: I have used from 5 to 10 bales at a mix, but since we have had some improvements in opening machinery I don't think it is necessary to have as many bales as we used to have. We have cotton graders, too. We used to get in a lot of cotton where we didn't know what we had, but today we have men to staple and grade the cotton, and we know what we are handling. Years ago I know I had to pick the cotton myself from the warehouse, and had as high as a dozen lots of cotton. In order to blend that cotton we tried to get a bale from each lot, and put it in the mix, but today it is not necessary to do that because we have cotton graders to get our cotton and grade it. I don't think it is necessary to have as great a mix as we used to have. We use four opening machines. We have opened 26 bales at a time. We have six bales to the machine. When that goes into the feeder room, we have 26 bales. It blends well. I don't think it is necessary to open up cotton like we used to. We used to open up 80 bales on Saturday and mix it, and there would come a rain during the time it was waiting to be worked, and it would give you trouble, as it would collect so much moisture. If you opened it according to your opening room machinery, you will get better results. Your cotton will be well blended. So far as opening up 50 or 100 bales at a time in a small mill, that is not necessary.

OPENING HIGH DENSITY BALES

Chairman: Is anyone having trouble in opening up high density bales, tightly compressed bales?

The Member: Anybody that opens a tightly compressed bale will have trouble.

Mr. Burgess: I have used high density cotton in time past. It is trouble—no question about that—and about the best way I could find was to have the ties taken off away ahead, and keep it in a dry room, and it will open up a little bit, but it looks kind of curly all the way

through the mill. You hardly ever get it straightened out.

A Member: We use it. We have trouble when it is packed tight.

Chairman: What do you do to overcome it? Do you cut the ties off, and let it stand over two or three days, or use compressed air to open it up, or how do you do?

A Member: I never have cut the ties off that way. We open up one bale at a time and take a small slice off of each bale. That seems to eliminate the trouble. Also it helps to turn the air on it.

A Member: Using a thin layer off of each bale will almost eliminate the trouble. If you take a big armfull off it will give you trouble when it goes into the opening machines. If you take a very thin layer off of each bale and lay that in the hopper, that will go through without any trouble.

Mr. Whitmire: We do not have any trouble with compressed cotton. We use three hoppers in tandem. We find very little difference between that and the soft.

Mr. Jones: We have used compressed cotton altogether and have been for some time. We open up 15 bales at a time. We cut the bands and let it expand. We have a concrete floor that is dry. We take a thin slice off of each bale, put it in and don't have any trouble from there on. Occasionally we do have just a little bit of trouble with a lump within the whip rollers, but we hardly ever have a check-up or anything of that kind from thereon.

Mr. Padgett: We have no trouble with cotton like that. I cut all the ties off except two. I try to give it all the air I can. I open up half a bale and give it all the air I can and then open up the other half.

ONE-PROCESS PICKING

Chairman: We will take up the one-process of picking.

A Member: We have branched out on something I have not met with in other mills. In our picker room we have not but one beater and that is a Kirschner. We have two hoppers in tandem. The second hopper we hold to a certain fullness all the time. Our work is very even. Our cleaning is not exactly what we would have, but we are putting in some more opening machinery by which we hope to make our work clean.

Chairman: You don't run it through anything but the old finisher?

Answer: That's right, and the Kirschner beater.

Chairman: All right. How do you like the one-process picking?

Answer: We like it fine.

Member: We have one-process picking. I really like it as well, if not better, than two-process. The only disadvantage we have is that we have the one machine, and if that one machine gets out of condition, we are out of luck.

Chairman: Those on one-process of picking—how do you find your yard per yard variation?

Mr. Cricker: Very good.

Another Answer: Better.

Another Answer: Better.

Mr. Edwards: We find it better. And the cleaning is as good. We like it and we think it is equally as good.

Mr. Jones: I have used both. If you run them side by side, the three process against one process, you will find the results practically the same, or at least we have found them so.

SPLIT LAPS

Chairman: Do you have any trouble with split laps on one process?

Mr. Jones: I have not had a split lap in a long time.

Another Answer: We have not as much as we did have with the three process.

BEATER SPEED

Chairman: Another question under one-process was beats per inch. How did that compare on one process with two process?

Answer: I get 20 beats per inch less through the opening machine.

Mr. Edwards: One of the gentlemen was speaking from the viewpoint of having the new Saco-Lowell one process picker. We have got our own make. We didn't make any change on beats per inch. We have the same speed and everything. We didn't make any change. It is identically the same as it was with three process.

Chairman: It might be interesting to know—we are not going to tell the machinery fellows about it—how many of you have changed over, not bought, but changed over processes? (Four.)

Mr. Crocker, do you mean to tell me they are running as well as those changed over?

Mr. Leister: Some of you fellows are talking about four beats per inch. We are running inch cotton. How are you going to hit that cotton forty times? I want information.

Mr. Burgess: I carefully took a note of that and every time the beater hits, it takes off some. I don't believe it gets a lick at it but one time.

VARIATION IN FINISHED DRAWING

Mr. Morris: I want to ask some of those with one process what is the greatest variation in their finished drawing from their one process picking?

Chairman: He wants to know what does your drawing vary.

Mr. Crocker: It does not vary much—about three grains.

A Member: We have one process and I don't believe that our finished drawing will vary over two to three grains. I never have tested it out.

Mr. Waits: We have made about 500 tests of finished drawing and the highest variation, 7-grain sliver, was around 2.8. The regular variation is around 4.

Chairman: How does that compare with the others?

Mr. Sanders: Our drawing does not vary over $2\frac{1}{2}$ on finished drawing on one process picking.

Mr. Clark: I have three processes. My drawing varies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and I also have one, and the old is as uniform as the new. There is no greater variation of three than we had on one.

Mr. Layton: Speaking of 2.8 to 3 grains—does that mean from the lightest to the heaviest?

Mr. Clar: From the lightest to the heaviest.

Chairman: That was a good question Mr. Morris. How about another?

Another Answer: We have a variation of about 3 grains.

PRODUCTION ON ONE AND THREE PROCESS PICKING

Mr. Morris: What is the difference in production with one process and ordinary three processes? Can you get a better production on one process than you can out of three?

Mr. Clark: I have three processes. On one process in some cases I get a lap a minute on one process more than on the other.

Mr. Whitmire: We have made a lap in 9 minutes and about 5 on the new.

Mr. Morris: He means that he ran a lap in 10 minutes with the old process and he runs it now in 5?

Mr. Whitmire: That's right.

Mr. Underwood: If you have got on old picker, three process picker, with a beater speed of 1,000 per minute,

say a Kirschner beater, and put in one process picking, with the same beater, and your production made in two minutes less, would you increase your beater speed on the one process?

Mr. Whitmire: He will have to increase his beater speed if he wants to keep up to the standard.

Question: Can you get better cleaning with lower speed?

Answer: No; you can't.

HUMIDITY IN PICKER ROOM

Chairman: What about the humidity of the picker room?

Mr. Clark: I had it in the picker room and took it out.

A Member: I went to see a man that had it and he told me he had to stop it because he found the humidity was absorbed by the cotton, and it showed up in his cloth. It is better to have the cotton dry than to have moisture in it.

Mr. Clark: I stopped it because I think I get better cleaning.

Chairman: Frankly I would not run a picker room without humidifiers in it, and it automatically controlled.

Question: You would not want it unless you had it automatically controlled?

Chairman Corn: No.

Question: What percentage would you put into it?

PERCENTAGE OF HUMIDITY

Chairman: Around $6\frac{1}{2}$. I would not run it too high. In fact, when we first asked for humidifiers in the picker room, they said it couldn't be done because your air change was too bad. I will grant you, however, that with dryer stock you can shake it and get a little of that loose leaf out. My idea is that leaf does not hurt your work and your cloth.

Mr. Conley: It is just as important to have humidifiers in your picker room as anywhere else in the mill, provided you don't get the percentage up too high. A year ago we put in a good humidifying system, automatically controlled. We have put it in several of our mills down there. We run our numbers from the picker room. One mill has not changed a gear in four years. We have not done that well, but we have not changed a crown gear in the spinners end but twice in a year. If you have your humidity over 58 per cent, which would give you about a 7 per cent regain, you will not get as good a cleaning as you would, if you had no humidity. We get just as good cleaning, and better and even running work, and have changed gears twice since we put it in. At another plant they have not changed gears in four years. If you don't keep it too high, I don't see how you can afford to be without it.

ALDRICH INDICATOR

Question: I would like to know how many use the Aldrich regain indicator, and do they follow it as the hand goes up on the indicator? It goes from around 4 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, somewhere along there. A happy medium would be around $6\frac{1}{2}$, but that scale on the indicator will register from 4 to around $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Sanders: We have an indicator and we follow it up to a T. We always follow that. You have to do that if you are going to get any results from it. Ours of course varies, not as much, however, as he claims, but it runs from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Mr. Gaillard: We have the indicator. Our indicator has never run down as low as 4. It was down to $4\frac{1}{2}$; that was the lowest. It runs up as high as 10.

Mr. Gaillard: We go exactly according to that indicator. We weigh our laps exactly as the hand shows on the indicator.

Chairman: How often do you have to change?

Mr. Gaillard: Sometimes we change twice a week. That is about as often as we have to change our drawing. That is generally when it goes from a dry spell to a very damp spell.

Mr. Whitmire: We follow that up, and we find it is a mighty good system. We have not a complete humidifying system. Therefore we have to change. It makes a little difference.

HUMIDITY AND NUMBERS

Mr. Leister: I am interested in what this gentleman over here said about changing gears once a year. We know that humidity has a considerable effect on our numbers. Does that gentleman use the same character of cotton year in and year out? My experience has been that it makes no difference how well you control it when we change character of cotton it changes our numbers. If there is any way around that, I would like to remedy it.

Mr. Whitmire: If your drawing is running light, as soon as you see it running light, heavy up your laps a quarter of a pound, and, if that does not have the desired effect, make it more. Take care of that on the lap scale as it is showing up in the drawing.

Mr. Godfrey: We do not have a humidifying system in the picker room. We have a standard for our lap and we never come under our standard. We follow it up. I think last week is the first time we have had to change our gears in, I would say, six months.

VARYING CHARACTER OF COTTON

Mr. Willis, Clemson College, S. C.: Some one spoke of the character of the cotton. I have tested different characters of cotton. Under the best possible controlling conditions it will vary as much as 2 per cent regain. Two different varieties under absolutely the same conditions will vary that much. That means if you are using a standard humidity you will have changes, but if you are having an average humidity maintained, you will have very little gear changes. That is the secret of the whole thing, obtaining a standard automatic control.

Mr. Whitmire: When he finds it changes the character of his cotton what does he do with that stock after it passes on?

Answer: It takes two weeks for cotton to go through to the workers in the ordinary cotton mill. A half a day's or three-quarters of a day's time will not make a great deal of difference if you catch it that quick.

VARIATION ON FINISHED GOODS

Mr. Rogers: I would like to ask what variation is allowed on finished goods—ten points or twenty points?

Chairman: Ten—five on each side.

Mr. Leister: Suppose some vary five yards, some eight yards—you allow ten on both?

Chairman: Yes. You are talking about from your standard weights. You are only allowed five pounds. That is what you try to do. You try to stay within five pounds.

Chairman: I will give you a little of my personal experience along the lines of humidity and keeping numbers, if it will do any good. It is a question, and in fact in my experience I don't think that you can leave it to any instrument. Now I am strongly of the opinion that you cannot leave it to any instrument that has ever been made, neither can you leave it to an automatically controlled picker room to keep your numbers up. Everyone of them will help you a great deal if you will follow them, but you have got to go back further than that if you keep your numbers. You have got to know what kind of cotton you are running, and that is a job you have got to watch. You should follow it through. I don't mean take

a sample and watch that through. It is a question of where you cannot correct your numbers and a man cannot, I don't believe, take any instrument in his picker room or an automatically controlled picker room, and keep his numbers on his fly frames. You have got too much variation before you get to them, but we try to keep numbers in the picker room. I have gone as high as three years in a mill—you know that, Mr. Leister—and never changed a crown gear, and kept my cloth satisfactory to the people.

Mr. Leister: What was your largest variation in the cloth?

VARIATION IN CLOTH

Chairman: For a day you might swing off 8 or 10 pounds, but that is the big trouble in keeping numbers. If you are $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number off, and you go down to the card room, and slip on a crown gear, you have ruined yourself. Those variations will come back if you will give them time, and if you go ahead and change a gear to try to take care of it you are adding fire on. If a man knows he has kept up with the stock coming through, his finished drawing ought to indicate pretty well as to how that stock is going to hold up. You ought to make allowance for the effect of the stock change coming through. Then if you have variations in humidity in your picker room and made your changes in the picker room according to the changes in the atmosphere, when it gets to the drawing, any change there ought to be considered a stock change. If you take care of that and give it time, through your carding and spinning, you ought to go along in pretty good shape without changing many gears in a year. It is a question of the carder knowing that if his sizing today is a little heavy, that he has already taken care of that several days ago, and don't go at something else to take care of it then. If you can pick out bales that had 7 per cent and bales that had 5 per cent, and take an equal number of those bales and get an average of 6 per cent then you can have a condition you ought to be able to control, but I don't think that is yet practical in a mill. It might be. It would be an ideal thing if a man could take a bone-dry test of every bale of cotton that went into his mill and could mix according to the moisture content along with his grade and staple.

Question: What do you consider a reasonable variation?

Chairman: Anywhere from 4 to 10. If there is a slight variation in the numbers, I would pay no attention to it. If my numbers were right last week when that roving was made and I knew they were right, and if you were spinning it as 30s and spun 28s, I would pay no attention to it.

Mr. Waits: If your roving went up 10 per cent and came down to normal, what about it?

Chairman: It might have lost it all by the time you got to your spinning. By the time it gets into your finished cloth, it had gotten down possibly to normal. I think it is a big mistake in trying to keep the numbers too close. You don't give it time to adjust itself and you have not taken care of your changes far enough back.

Mr. Drake: I think that one of the greatest difficulties that confronts us as carders and manufacturers is in familiarizing ourselves with a proper method of ascertaining in advance the regain in our cotton. I have not changed as much as a crown gear for the last five or six years. As the Chairman knows we have kept our cloth within the standard within given variation. Now I chart every process of my work except the picker room. I watch the curve on the numbers from day to day. I am influenced by weather conditions. I watch the weather. I have a

regular time for sizing each day and I am not subject to change on my frames or anywhere else from variation in the spinning numbers at any time. I watch for the whole thing to show an inclination to lean to the heavy or light side before I am convinced that a change is necessary. Then I make it on the picker and if we as manufacturers, as carders, will study the keeping of numbers closely, I am satisfied that there is more real good to be derived in that particular line than anything else that can be done at the present time in manufacturing.

OILING COTTON

Chairman: How many of you are using oil spray today on cotton? Raise your hands. (Ten or eleven.)

How many are using it on 15/16-inch cotton? (Three.)

How many on 1-inch? (Two.)

How many on 1 1/16-inch? (Nobody.)

How many on 1 1/8-inch? (One.)

Now those ten of you that raised your hands I want you to tell your experience with oil, what per cent you are using, how long you have been using it, and all about it. We have been discussing this three or four years. One time it is one thing and another time another. Let's see if we can't arrive at something definite.

Mr. Crocker: We use about two-tenths of one per cent. I was very skeptical about the use of it in the beginning and I am frank to confess that I don't think it helps you so much except that find that the use of oil keeps the condition of your room much cleaner. I didn't get a chance to install pumps for the oil system for three days and during those three days it got so dusty in the card room you couldn't stay there. If I was running low grade cotton I certainly would use it all the time for it will help the cleanliness of your room. It keeps down that floating dust. I like it very much.

Chairman: All right. Here is one man that says he uses it as a dust-down. What stock did you use it on?

Mr. Crocker: I think it is claimed to be 15/16ths. It is shorter than one inch. It is local compressed cotton.

Chairman: What per cent of oil?

Mr. Crocker: We use about two-tenths of one per cent. At first they put in about two and a half to three-tenths of one per cent. We now use about two-tenths of one per cent.

Mr. Gaillard: We have been using it about a year on 1-inch cotton. We put in 33/100 of 1 per cent. We use it on inch cotton. We lightened up on tooth, when the cotton stock went through the card room. We find it also removes the dust.

Mr. Sanders: We have not had the oil system in but just a few days. Two-tenths of one per cent is what we use. We have not gone far enough with it to tell how we like it. I would like to hear discussion on it from some of the other men who have been using it longer. One question I would like to ask is this: Can we get as good a cleaning without it as with it, and does it have any effect on your card clothing?

Mr. Gaillard: It does not, and we get just as good cleaning. We card 110 pounds.

Mr. Fry: We are carding 120. We have been doing it for five and a half years, and no ill effects.

A Member: We have it in one mill and in two others we have not. The carders are trying to get the system in the other mills.

A Member: We installed the oil system on one side. We have two sides called Nos. 1 and 8. We put on about two-tenths of one per cent. We raised that for a while, but now we put on about two-tenths of one per cent. I would like to ask this question of some of those who have used it longer—do their cards load up any more with this oil than they did before they put it on?

A Member: We lightened up a whole tooth on our drafting gear. We card about 180 pounds. We put about 2,000 pounds per hour through the opener room.

Mr. Corley: I will answer some of those question from a rather limited experience. Our card room is clean; our spinning is clean, cleaner than it was; not as clean as it ought to be, but cleaner than it was. Everybody in the mill likes it, everybody except the strippers. They are hard to strip. They load up faster. We strip twice a day, every five hours. Our web is getting poor. We are getting more neps in it. When you are making good work without oil, and getting bad work now with it, give us some information.

Mr. Crocker: I think the gentleman's trouble is due to the fact that he is using too much oil. If you use around two-tenths of one per cent, you will get better results. My cards strip very well using that much, but if I go above it, they are hard to strip. Unfortunately on one occasion I got up to four-tenths and I couldn't strip a card. I didn't know what was the matter. I found out someone had changed the pump, so it was running too high. I cut it back to two-tenths of one per cent and it was running all right. We use about 15/16-inch cotton. Two-tenths of one per cent seems to be ideal. If you hold it down you will have no trouble in stripping.

Mr. Godfrey: We have been using it in our mill about three months. We use 1 1/8-inch stock. We don't have any trouble in stripping our cards. In fact our strippers say they are easier to strip now than before we put the oil in and our web is just as good as it was before.

Mr. Edwards: We found trouble when we used to put it in. We found trouble in the spinning room. We tried to do for a while without it, and then we went back to using it and put in less oil. Our trouble has all been on spinning, none on carding. At the present time we are using one-tenth of one per cent and have practically no trouble.

E. W. Edwards: I was about the first to use oil on cotton when it first came out several years ago. It was recommended to me to use five-tenths of one per cent. That was back when we had the little fan. We started off with five-tenths of one per cent and in about a week we were in the worst mess you ever saw in your life. We cut that down to three-tenths of one per cent, and then to two-tenths of one per cent, and then cut that down again and then taken it out altogether because we were disappointed with it. We thought, however, that there was a possibility of using it and we started again, and started in with one-fourth of one-tenth of one per cent, so small you could hardly see it at all. We raised that until we got it up to one-half of one-tenth of one per cent, and we got wonderful results. In one mill we raised it to one-tenth of one per cent and after changing another mill we started again, and using one-tenth of one per cent and we were not getting very good results. We raised that to two-tenths of one per cent. They had a more modern pump and a more modern way of spraying. There was no difference so far as carding was concerned. There was a difference so far as weight was concerned. We have a little heavier weight with oil than without. No difference in the breaking strength. Practically no difference except that you do not have as much fly. My experience has been with oil that it is a great thing to use.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman: We consented to give C. H. Randolph, development engineer of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, a few minutes to talk on the proper grinding of card clothing. He has some stereoptician slides he wishes to show you.

The stereoptican slides were presented by C. H. Randolph.

CARD CLOTHING

Chairman: We have a number of questions on card clothing of all kinds—straight wire, knee wire, and all others. How many have straight wire? Let's see. Raise your hands. (About six.) What is your experience?

Member: We like it very much. We have not had any trouble with it whatever. We have six cards carding about 21 pounds, and we are stripping three times a day on the crooked wire and stripping the straight wire once a week, doffers and cylinders. I think we get a little better web by stripping once a week.

Mr. Jones: I have one card with the straight wire. We strip it once a week. We grind it every time we do the other cards just lightly. I like it fine. I wish we had money enough to equip all of them.

Mr. Sanders: We have one card with straight wire. We have been running it a little over a year, about a year and a half. We strip that card once every week, about. In fact we don't strip it only when we grind. In setting that card up we set it a good deal closer than on our knee wire. It gives us better results. If we set it off as far as our other wire, we don't get as good results. We are on 1 1/8-inch stock.

METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

Mr. Waits: Metallic card clothing is just about like the straight wire. We get about the same results, about like the straight wire. We put about 18 pounds per hour on the metallic, and strip it once every 55 hours. After stripping your sliver comes back to its normal weight lots easier than with the crooked wire. As to breaking strength, and so forth, we can't find any difference.

Mr. Sanders: We have just one card on the metallic, but I like it much better than I did the straight wire. On the metallic, running a test on it, we ran the same weight sliver with one tooth smaller draft. It will give us the same weight sliver with one tooth smaller draft. It gives more even work than the straight wire does, and I like it a great deal better than I do the straight wire. I believe it gives better results all the way round. We don't have to grind it at all, nothing only the flat. We strip it some times once a week; then again it will go longer than that. It depends on the trash in the cotton. About once a week we brush it out.

Mr. Gaillard: Had you rather have that card clothing or the knee wire clothing? If it was a question of deciding between that clothing and the clothing with the knee in it, would you take that in preference?

Mr. Sanders: I had rather have the metallic wire.

Mr. Waits: We are still buying the straight wire. We are not buying the metallic. We like the straight wire and we are getting the same results. Therefore we still buy the straight wire.

CARD STRIPPING

Chairman: How many men in the house are making 30s and 40s?

How many men on 30s to 40s yarns strip your cards more than twice a day? (About six.)

How many strip only twice a day? (About 14 or 15.)

Mr. Burgess: It ought to run 20 hours without stripping. Something must be wrong with it.

Chairman: What kind of cotton do you use?

Answer: 15/16ths, Western cotton.

Mr. Burgess: This short stuff is what clogs cylinders, this ragged stuff. On our 30s and 40s we run fifty-fifty strict low and strict middling.

Chairman: It is the cotton you are on. It is not so much the numbers that makes you have to strip. On strict low middling we mix half and half strict low and

strict middling, and get by on stripping twice a day, and get good work.

Mr. Burgess: On a better grade you can slow down on your top and not take out quite so much.

CHANGING SPEED OF FLATS

Chairman: That is a question we have to discuss as to the speed. I notice there is some discussion as to the speed of the flats.

Mr. Burgess: You might with good speed get more, but it keeps it from getting clogged up with real short stuff.

A Member: We strip three times a day. I think this, that the preference of a man as to what he wants, and the class of cotton you use has a lot to do with it. If you are using a good grade of cotton you don't need it. Somebody said that a card that won't run five hours ought to be thrown out. There is no doubt that the cleaner you keep your card cylinders the less those neeps will be in your cloth. To carry that out, if you had a single cut off of your goods and a single cut of cloth from another mill you would see the results of the cleaner cylinders. The cleaner you keep your cylinders the more you are going to take out. The condition of card grinding and the setting of the cards any everything else, not only one point but every point about the cards, should be given proper attention. If you are stripping every three or four hours, you will find a less amount on it at that time. It increases the waste perhaps by stripping three times a day, but in the meantime you might save it on your tops and it will make a cleaner yarn. Try it out for a week and compare the cloth.

CARDING SPEED AND BREAKING STRENGTH

Chairman: Here is one question on carding:

"Does slow carding increase breaking strength of yarn?"

Mr. Sanders: I made a test on that and slowed a card down about three turns per minute and right beside it was a card making nine turns, and it didn't make any difference in the breaking strength in the test I made.

A Member: We had some cards making 11, and running 30s yarn, warp yarn, and we cut that doffer speed to 7 1/2 turns, and made 31s yarn and our breaking strength held up just as well as on the 11.

Chairman: If it don't do any good to slow your doffer speed, what is the use of not running up to 15c? Why fool around with 9 or 10?

Mr. Burgess: It makes cleaner work.

BLISTERED CARD CLOTHING

Chairman: What causes the wire on the filling in a card system to blister?

Mr. Morris: A batch of wire about one-half by one-quarter one to eight inches long will raise up. What causes a card cylinder to blister?

Mr. Burgess: Coming in contact with something. The clothing is loose at that place.

Chairman Corn: I think what he is after is what makes that clothing come loose at that place?

Mr. Burgess: I cannot say unless it is a defect in the fillet.

Chairman Corn: He says the cylinder is in perfect condition otherwise than these blisters.

Mr. Whitmire: It is a defect in the clothing.

Professor Eaton: It probably comes from the way that cylinder was clothed. If the man drove the fillet up with a hammer, probably parts of the cylinder were crushed in. I have known of cases where in setting their machine just ahead of the spiral on the cylinder, they drive the fillet up with a hammer instead of twisting it up. I am quite sure that comes where they strike with the hammer. The strike every 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart.

Mr. Morris: What makes the teeth rise up when it blisters? Do the teeth leave the face of the cylinder to come up?

W. P. Norman: I think it is caused by the top layers of the clothing giving way, and there is nothing more at the bottom except glue.

Mr. Jones: This might answer the question, but a carder told me he went to a mill and clothed some cards, and in taking the old clothing off he got a perfectly straight edge of steel, and laid it right square across and he found high places and low places. It was not even. So the machine builder furnished him a grinder to grind those cylinders down, and he ground them all down perfectly smooth like they ought to be and put his clothing on and didn't have any more trouble.

CONTINUOUS CARD STRIPPERS

Chairman: Does anybody use continuous card strippers?

Three members reported they used the continuous stripper and stripped once a week.

Mr. Waits: Does that stripper work on the back or the front of the card?

Chairman: On the back.

Question: How long will wire on continuous strippers last?

Mr. Conley: We have not had it long enough to know. We have two cards, $5\frac{5}{8}$ lbs of cotton, two cards. We have a cleaner web all the time.

Mr. Sanders: Does that continuous stripping have a tendency to pull the wire?

Mr. Conley: Absolutely. You can rub your hand over it, and there is no point on it. It makes good work.

Chairman: I can verify what Mr. Conley says. There has been absolutely no point on the wire at all.

LOW SPEED ON DRAWING

Chairman: Does low speed on drawing increase breaking strength?

Mr. Whitmire: I will say it does.

Chairman: How low do you say go?

Mr. Whitmire: Well, down to a couple of hundred.

Chairman: What is the average drawing speed? All running around 300 raise your hands. (About one-third.) All below 300 raise your hands. Well, it seems to be below. One man here is running around 400.

A Member: I am running on inch cotton and about 60 pounds breaking strength on 30s.

ROLL SETTING AND ROLL SPEED

Chairman: All right. Do you change roll setting when you reduce your roll speed? If you reduce your roll speed, is it necessary to widen your setting?

Mr. Whitmire: It is not necessary.

SPEED OF METALLIC ROLLS

Mr. Jones: I would like to ask this question: What would be the right speed for a metallic roll on, say, 30s yarn, the correct speed?

Chairman: At what most of them are running I would say under 300. That is what most of them here are running.

Mr. Jones: Mine is 260.

Chairman: I am above that. I am 325.

OILING SPINDLES ON FLY FRAMES

Chairman: Let's touch on fly frames a little bit: What method do you use in oiling spindles on fly frames? Do you oil from the top of the spindle down or do you oil at the top of the bolster?

Answer: I oil from the bolster down.

Chairman: How many oil from the bolster down, oil at the top of the bolster? (7 or 8.)

How many oil from the top of the spindle down? (4 or 5.)

Mr. Huskey: Oiling spindles from the top you get too much oil on the spindle and not enough on the bobbin gear. Oiling at the top of the bolster you get a certain amount on the spindle and the remainder goes down on the bobbin gear. Then we use a heavier oil back on the top of the spindle.

Mr. Leister: We just oil the bobbin gear, not the spindle itself.

Mr. Jones: The reason I start at the top is that we use, not a heavy oil, but just a medium oil. It necessarily is going to run down. Some of it goes on the bolster, the balance going on the bobbin gear. We don't wipe any off at the top of the spindle. We all know, if you don't oil the top of the spindles, eventually they will get tight. They need oil. They may not need as much as we put on, but they do need a little oil.

A Member: Not oiling keeps our frames a good deal cleaner. We lay it to that. We oil bobbin gears twice a week.

Chairman (addressing another): How often do you oil yours?

Answer: Twice a week.

Mr. Crocker: How many oil once a day? I do.

Chairman: You are in class to yourself.

Mr. Leister: How many have had bolsters worn out for want of oil?

Chairman: I don't suppose many have done that because not many are oiling that way, but I think it is a point well worth looking into.

Mr. Crocker: I don't say bolsters should be oiled every day, but at the same time I do think it is necessary to oil often.

Mr. Leister: Look at our card room and see those fliers shaking.

Chairman: I have seen frames running eight years without a drop in the bolsters. They are in pretty good shape.

Chairman: I know in several places they are not oiling the bolsters, and you don't have anything like the amount of oil in your bolsters to get on your roving.

Question: How often do you plumb your spindles? Has that something to do with it?

Chairman: Absolutely. How many of you systematically clean the inside of your bobbins?

Mr. Crocker: We clean them out every three months.

Chairman: That is periodically. What I meant was all the time—continuous cleaning out.

Mr. Whitmire: We have system of cleaning bobbins. As the roving is cleaned off the empty bobbins we have a bobbin cleaner, and then we have a nozzle forcing air in, and when the bobbin goes through there this air goes through.

Member: I would like to know what kind of cleaning some of you gentlemen use to get rid of accumulated lint. How often do you pick your clearers, what you do when you clean your doffers, and so on.

Mr. Sanders: We had that same trouble on a particular grade of work, and to eliminate that we started right in at the drawing, changing our clearers, under and over clearers both, and went all the way through, and we didn't do any cleaning on the frames. At doffing time we wiped the steel plates, plate back of the fly, wiped off the carriage of the spindle, in fact took the top of the spindle off, and gave it a general cleaning up every time we doffed, and we eliminated those things 75 per cent or more, I would say. Every time we doffed on our frames we wiped them off too like we did on our fly frames. At that time we started cleaning our drawings, and when each carding runs out we clean that thoroughly, and we have mightily near gotten rid of those black slugs.

Mr. Jones: I oil mine once a week, running 120 hours a week.

Mr. Gaillard: We do the same thing, Mr. Corn, and run day and night, oil just once a week.

CLEANING SYSTEMS

Chairman: What system of cleaning do you use?

A Member: We had a good deal of trouble with these black slugs in our yarn. The way we overcame ours we took the tops of our spindles every time we doffed and watched our guide and cleaned them back and front. We found that is the best system.

Mr. Jones: We do practically the same thing. We have not cut out all the slugs. We hope to get it down. We often do the majority of our cleaning up in our spinning room on doffing. In blowing down we pick off all slugs.

Chairman: When do you send me a sample. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whitmire: We worked for a long time to try to get these slugs out. We commenced at the carding and drawing and we picked our clearers as often as necessary, and we stuck our roving in the box, and we blew out our cards, slubbers and intermediates at intervals. We tried to do everything we possibly could to keep it out, and then we have some all the way along. We oil our spindles at the top of the bolster and we eliminate some that way. That is our custom that we have today in trying to cut out slugs and eliminate all of them, but still there are some there yet.

CORK ROLLS

Chairman: How many of you are using cork rolls on fly frames anywhere?

Mr. Campbell: My experience with the cork rolls is very satisfactory, while I am just using them for the slubbers and intermediates at the present time.

Mr. Whitmire: I use cork rolls on front rolls and find them very satisfactory. We are going all the way.

Mr. Sanders: We have been using cork rolls about two years and find them to be very satisfactory. I have noticed in experimenting with them that they will really draft better than the leather rolls. I put twist enough in the roving so you can tell, and try it out on both, and the cork roll will draft better than the leather roll.

STAPLE VARIATION AND EVEN YARNS

Chairman: How much variation in the length of staple can you run and still maintain even yarn? Carders are usually responsible for the numbers. I grant you they are not always responsible for them, but they are responsible. How many of you are there whose numbers do not vary more than three numbers from day to day, in the same weighing? How many of you hold it to less than three numbers?

A Member: I think that depends on whether they are on fine or coarse numbers.

Chairman: Take split numbers—30s and 40s. I don't know anything that means more to the mill than your numbers.

A Member: Sometimes mine will vary three numbers or more.

Another Member: Mine will vary three or four.

Mr. Reinhardt: It will go about three.

Mr. Morris: They will vary three or more.

Mr. Leister: When you take it day in and out, there will come a time when we will have a variation of three numbers, but if our weighings showed up varying three numbers, we would find out what the trouble is. If your first weighing this morning comes up with 30.25, and 30.40, and 33, and a 30, and we weigh up again and we find another 33 in there, we will find out what the trouble is. We don't have continuous variation of three

numbers. Now on some extreme occasion, when possibly we have changed cotton or had an extremely wet spell, and it turns off dry all at once, and the wind blows, we might have a variation of three numbers, but day in and out we don't have it. That's for four bobbins.

Chairman: How many wind off of 12 bobbins a day? (Nobody.)

Mr. Gaillard: You mean at the end of the day or at any one time?

Chairman: No, one time.

Question: You mean the same number?

Chairman: Yes, the same number. (No answer.)

How many take eight bobbins a day? (Several.)

How many take four? (One.)

We take twelve.

Question: And it does vary three numbers?

Chairman: Yes. It will probably run along for two months, and we will not get over two, or one and a half. Then there may be a little spell you will strike, when you will get a variation of three, but three I consider as quite enough—but it happens. There are times when you will run along with extreme variations out of 12 bobbins. It will show a curve there that will show occasionally you will get up to three, and there are periods when we will run for three months and never get over a variation of two, weighing 12 bobbins a day. Part of it, four of those, are bobbins taken up from the carding each day. The other eight are picked up at random in the room, and it gives you a fair average not only of what you have coming up from the card room, but a little average of what is around over the room. That is one question, men, that it certainly pays to look into before another Carders' meeting, and see really what your variation is running. It is surprising what you might be able to do, and what you might find, if you really look into it. This is to the carders now. The spinners don't come in on this at all.

7-HANK ROVING FROM $\frac{3}{8}$ -INCH COTTON

How many are making 7-hank out of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cotton?

Professor Willis, Clemson College, S. C.: There are a number of good varieties of cotton being grown that you can make 7-hank roving out of, and make very close to 3 per cent on it. There are certain districts making that on a large scale. I believe the mills will have to come to getting their cotton from these districts making these improvements. You can judge cotton by where it has been produced better than you can by sampling the bale.

Mr. Whitmire: We have to take it as it comes. If you buy 15-16-inch cotton, you have got to run it. How can we run that and make it run smooth?

Question: At what speed do you run that?

Mr. Whitmire: Standard speed.

Mr. Crocker: If all your cotton was $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, you could do it better. With some $\frac{3}{8}$, and some others, you cannot do it.

Chairman: Professor Willis was speaking of especially grown cotton.

Professor Willis, Clemson College, S. C.: It is on a large scale in sections of the cotton belt.

Mr. Gaillard: What percentage of one-inch cotton is grown through this section of the country?

Professor Willis: From about 35 per cent up is inch or better. Some of it will run down as low as 25 per cent and some of it as high as 40.

Question: What section of the country does that grow in?

Professor Willis: I am basing that on the universal standards of staple. Some of that is inch and a quarter. It is between those two lengths, inch or better.

(Continued on Page 24)

American Association Program To Consider the Cotton Farmer

THE key-note of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, which will be held at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel, in Augusta, Ga., on April 24th and 25th, is "The Southern Cotton Farmer, or the Producer of Our Raw Material."

President B. E. Geer, although a textile manufacturer of many years, has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the Southern farmer. It has been thought advisable by the committee in charge of the program that special emphasis should be placed this year upon the relationships that exist between the economic condition of the textile industry and the cotton farmer. When it is realized that 50 per cent of the population of the South is directly dependent upon the farms for their livelihood and that this large group directly affects the economic condition of the mills, the wisdom of this key-note is evident.

Following the address of President Geer, Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, will speak on "How Farmers and Manufacturers May Co-operate for Mutual Profit." Dr. Poe has lived in the South and edited the two outstanding farm magazines for quite a period of years. He is a recognized authority on farm problems. A close relationship between the textile industry and the farmers of the South has always existed, but recent years have intensified this relationship. The address of Dr. Poe is anticipated with a great deal of interest because he has been devoting much time recently to a study of this subject.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will speak at the morning session also on the subject, "Farm and Mill Relief—Mutual Interests, Similar Situations and Solutions." He will portray to the Southern cotton farmers the efforts that are being made by the Cotton-Textile Institute to alleviate some of the drastic conditions now obtaining in the agricultural communities.

The first topic introducing the round-table discussion will be discussed by Dr. W. W. Long, dean of the Agricultural Department of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. His subject will be "Why South Carolina Farmers Are Now Producing a Larger Percentage of Cotton of Inch and Inch and One-Sixteenth Staple Than Any Southeastern State."

The second topic for the afternoon round-table will be discussed by Honorable Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C. His topic will be "Outlook for American Cotton."

Following these two formal addresses there will be an informal round-table discussion, in which the members of the convention are supposed to take part and a group of specially invited farm guests will be expected to give their reactions and offer any suggestions of mutual aid that can be of benefit in solving these problems.

At 7:30 the thirty-fifth annual banquet of the Association will be held, at which President Geer will act as toastmaster, and Honorable James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, will be the chief and only speaker. The subject of his address will be "The Federal Farm Board and the Cotton Farmer."

On Saturday morning, April 25th, at 10 o'clock, the regular executive business session of the Association will be held at which the report of the secretary and treasurer, and the chairman of the various committees will be read.

The complete program follows:

FIRST SESSION—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 10:00 A. M.—
BON AIR-VANDERBILT HOTEL

1. Convention called to order by President B. E. Geer.
2. Invocation.
3. Announcement of committees: a. Nominations. b. Resolutions.
4. President's address—B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.
5. Address: "How Farmers and Manufacturers May Co-operate For Mutual Profits," Dr. Clarence Poe, president and editor, The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, Raleigh, N. C.
6. Address: "Farm and Mill Relief—Mutual Interests, Similar Situations and Solutions," George A. Sloan, president, the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.
7. Announcements and adjournment.

SECOND SESSION—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2:00 P. M.

1. Convention called to order by President Geer.
2. Round-table discussion: "American Cotton and Its Future," B. B. Gossett, president Chadwick-Hoskins Company, and treasurer Gossett Mills, Charlotte, N. C., leader.
3. Address: "Why South Carolina Leads in the Production of Longer Staple Cotton," Dr. W. W. Long, dean of the Agricultural Department, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
4. Address: "Outlook for American Cotton," Carl Williams, member Federal Farm Board.
5. General discussion.

THIRD SESSION—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 7:30 P. M.
ANNUAL BANQUET

Toastmaster—President B. E. Geer.

1. Introduction of honor guests by toastmaster.
2. Address: "Federal Farm Board and the Cotton Farmer," Hon. James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board.

FOURTH SESSION—SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 10:00 A. M.

1. Convention called to order by President B. E. Geer.
2. Report of secretary and treasurer—W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C.
3. Report of committees: a. Cotton—S. M. Beattie, chairman, Greenville, S. C. b. Traffic—Captain Ellison A. Smyth, chairman, Flat Rock, N. C.; Carl R. Cunningham, traffic manager, Atlanta, Ga. c. Arkwrights—T. H. Webb, chairman, Concord, N. C. d. National Legislation and National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C. e. General Arbitration Board, Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C. f. Resolutions. g. Nominations.
4. Election of officers.
5. Presentation of medal.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.

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**Mountain Dogwood and
Persimmon Shuttles**

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Leather Belting**

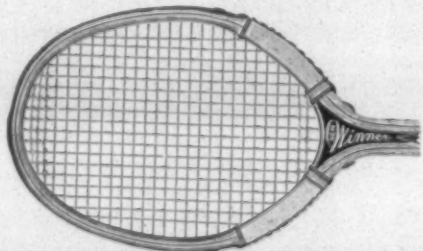
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PERSONAL NEWS

Harold R. Turner has been transferred from superintendent of the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., to a similar position at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

R. V. Alexander has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cartex Mills, formerly the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Roy L. Wood, of Rock Hill, has been appointed superintendent of the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C. He was formerly overseer of weaving at the mill.

Agnew H. Bahnson, president of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been appointed a member of the new advisory banking commission of North Carolina.

Maurice Hendrix, superintendent of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., has been appointed a member of the trustees of N. C. State College, of which he is a graduate.

Ernest Moore, formerly with R. E. Loper & Co., Greenville, S. C., has become designer at the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C.

Bentz B. Howard has resigned as designer at the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Daniel Williams has been transferred from second hand in spinning at the Entwistle Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., to a similar position at Entwistle No. 2.

A. Ferguson MacIntyre, until recently manager of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Cartex Mills, formerly the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Luther Atherton, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Cowikee Mills No. 2, Union Springs, Ala., has been transferred to a similar position at the Cowikee Mills No. 1, Eufaula, Ala.

E. A. Franks has resigned as superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C. He is one of the best known fine goods superintendents in the South and is chairman of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Watt Tucker, formerly second hand in spinning at the Entwistle Mills No. 1, Rockingham, N. C., is now overhauler at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Charles E. Cannon was re-elected president of the Cannon Mills, and A. L. Brown, J. J. Barnhardt, A. H. Howard, C. E. Stevenson, A. W. Fisher, W. J. Swink and F. A. Williams were re-elected vice-presidents at the annual meeting at Kannapolis on Tuesday.

A. G. Myers, J. H. Separk, C. C. Armstrong, J. L. Gray, A. K. Winget, S. N. Boyce and R. G. Rankin have been elected directors of Textiles, Inc., the combed yarn merger now being perfected in Gaston county, and will serve until the first annual meeting of the stockholders.

Miles J. Smith and Herbert Chilson, of Salisbury, have been granted a patent on a composition cylinder for looms; Charles K. Dunlap, of Hartsville, S. C., a patent on a dyeing machine; Vander B. Lowder, of Concord, a patent on a suction tube for pickers, and Frank W. Swearington, of Greensboro, a patent on a mat-up removing mechanism for looms, it is announced by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte.

Automatic Spooler

VS.

High Speed Warper

BY B. A. PETERSON

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.

A GREAT many people have become confused and have been led to believe that the improvement in weaving obtained by the use of the Barber-Colman system of spooling and warping is due solely to the superior quality of work done by the warper. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as it can be shown very clearly that the improvements in weaving are principally due to the use of Automatic Spoolers and not the use of High Speed Warpers.

Since the first High Speed Warper was installed by the Barber-Colman Company at the Pacific Mills in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1917, numerous loom tests have been conducted in various mills on different styles of cloths in order to determine as far as possible the value of the Barber-Colman Spooling and Warping System to the weave room, and to determine if the running of yarn at high speed would be detrimental to the quality of warps produced. It was definitely proven by these tests that there was no impairment in the quality of the warps made on High Speed Warpers, but on the contrary there was a slight but only slight improvement in quality.

Nine of these tests have been run since the introduction of the High Speed Warper covering a total of 42,026 loom days averaging 40 looms, 20 on each side, over a period of 189 weeks, or 3 years 8 months 5½ days. An equal number of looms on each side of the test were supplied with warps wound upon old style spoolers and warpers and with warps wound on the Barber-Colman Automatic Spooler and Warper, every effort being made to keep the test as parallel as possible.

We doubt if anyone else has ever conducted such thorough loom tests for this purpose over so long a period of time, and we believe the information obtained to be accurate and worthy of careful consideration. This information is summarized in the following table:

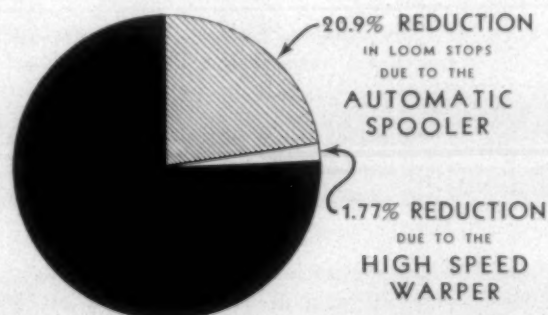
RECORD OF LOOM STOPS DUE TO WARP FAULTS

	Item No.	Cause of Stop	Stops on Old Style Warps	Stops on Barber-Colman Warps	% of Reduction to Total (126985)
Automatic Spooler	1	Lint on yarn	988515	71949	20.92
	2	Spun in			
	3	Wild yarn			
	4	Imperfect knots			
	5	Breaks caused by good knots			
	6	Spooler kinks			
Warper	7	Slack threads	28470	26219	1.77
	8	Weak yarn			
	9	Miscellaneous			
	Totals		126985	98168	22.69

Items 1, 2 and 3 relate to the cleaning of the yarn. An exceedingly efficient yarn clearer is provided on the Automatic Spooler to remove slugs and gouts and wild yarn and also special means for blowing the lint from the

machine itself is provided to prevent bunches of lint from becoming attached to the yarn. Therefore, any improvement in these items must be credited to the spooler.

Items 4, 5 and 6 relate to defects in the warp caused by imperfect knots, breaks caused by a perfect knot chafing the adjacent thread until it breaks, and the presence of kinks near the knots. As the spooler is entirely automatic in this respect it naturally ties a higher per cent of perfect knots, and as it is equipped with a weaver's knotter fewer breaks should be caused by good knots. A special slack take-up device is provided to keep the kinks out of the yarn at the time of tying. Therefore,



any improvement in these items must be credited to the spooler.

Items 7 and 8 are the only items that are affected by the tension of the yarn. Slack threads in the loom beam can only be caused by lack of uniformity of tension during the warping. Weak threads may be affected by the tension either at the spooler or at the warper. It is probable, however, that the lack of uniformity of tension at the warper causes more weak threads to pull apart during weaving than would be caused by high or uneven tensions at the spooler. However, the warper has been given credit for the improvement in Item No. 8 although it may not be entitled to all of it.

Item 9 is the group which contains all breaks which the observer failed to classify. No doubt some of the reduction in this item is due to the spooler but in order to be fair to the warper it has all been placed in the warper group.

There were 126,985 warp stops on the looms operating on warps made on the old style machinery, but only 98,168 warp stops on the looms operating on warps made on Barber-Colman machines, a reduction of 22.69 per cent.

Eliminating the improvements due to the Automatic Spooler we find that the warper alone was able to reduce the number of stops by 2,251, a reduction of only 1.77 per cent. *The Automatic Spooler saved over 11 times as many stops as did the High Speed Warper.*

The Barber-Colman system is the only one using an Automatic Spooler.



THE SOCRATIC METHOD

Socrates lived too long ago for him to find out by his famous question and answer method the *truth* regarding Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners.

Nevertheless Socrates' same method has been used to get the *facts* about Termaco Cleaners.

Some of these facts obtained from Georgia Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ga., in regard to the Termaco, are:

1. Saves \$7.00 labor per week, or a total of \$350 per year of 50 weeks.
2. Gives longer life to bobbins.
3. Improves bobbins that were previously cut.
4. Reworks roving waste at no added cost.

The complete answers of Georgia Manufacturing Company and other Termaco users have been collected in a "Fact" book, which is yours for the asking. Just ask for "Termaco Facts" and get the whole interesting truth about this cost-cutting machine.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC.
C H A R L O T T E . N . C .

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Representatives for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.

Southern Textile Association to Meet at Isle of Palms

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be held at the Isle of Palms, near Charleston, S. C., on June 12 and 13, Secretary Taylor announces.

An interesting and instructive program is being arranged. One of the convention features will be the golf tournament. Headquarters will be at the Isle of Palms Hotel.

March Statistics Continue Favorable

Statistical reports of production, shipments and sales of standard cotton cloths during the month of March, 1931, made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, confirm recent reports that the large business of January and February was continued throughout March. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during March amounted to 271,638,000 yards, or at the rate of 54,328,000 yards per week. This is an increase of 2.4 per cent over February rate.

Shipments during March were 317,185,000 yards, equivalent to 116.8 per cent of production.

Sales during March were 295,334,000 yards, equivalent to 108.7 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 273,781,000 yards, a decrease of 45,547,000 yards, or 14.3 per cent, during the month. This establishes a new low figure for stocks since these statistics became comparable on January 1, 1928.

Unfilled orders at the end of March were 373,951,000 yards, a decrease of 21,851,000 yards or 5.5 per cent during the month. This decrease in unfilled orders, however, was more than offset by the large decrease in stocks. Unfilled orders remain well in excess of stocks.

Textile Week at State College

The State College Textile School has arranged a program for next week that will be of interest to those who are connected with the textile industry.

On April 13, Albert Palmer, head of the research department of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, will deliver four lectures that will deal with various problems concerning weaving.

April 16th the fourth annual Style Show will be held, at which time more than 60 young ladies representing six colleges, will wear dresses which they have made from fabrics designed and woven by textile students, in order to show the diversity of fabrics which can be made from cotton, and cotton and rayon combinations. The Style Show will also demonstrate the efficiency of the work done in the Textile School and in the Home Economics departments of North Carolina colleges.

Following the Style Show, which will be held in Pullen Hall, the twentieth annual Students Exposition will be held in the Textile building. At this time the textile students will operate all the machinery in the building and there will be an elaborate display of fancy yarns, hosiery and fabrics spun, dyed, knitted, designed and woven by them.

On April 17th, the semi-annual meeting of the Eastern Carolina Section of the Southern Textile Association will be held in the Textile building.

Dean Thomas Nelson has announced that a special invitation is extended to mill officials and others interested in the textile industry to attend all these events.



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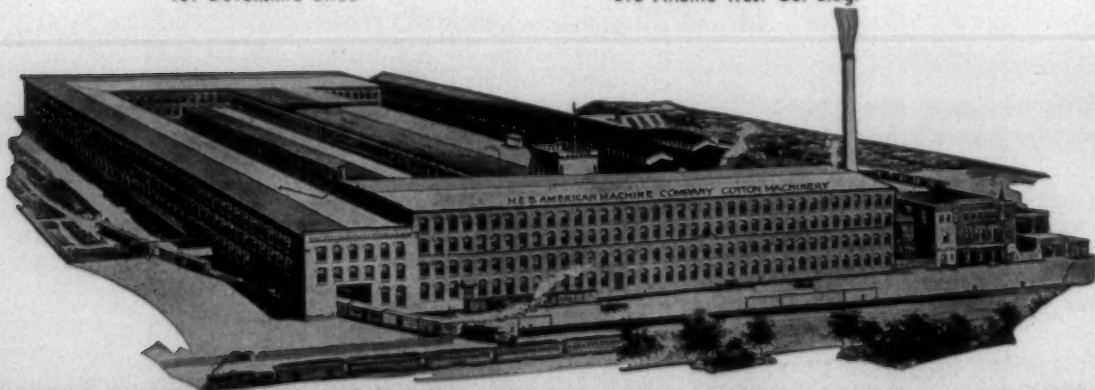
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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Spindle Hours

Statistics relative to the consumption of cotton and the production of cotton goods are valuable but most accurate measure of the operation of our cotton mills and their production of goods and yarns is the Government record of the spindle hours operated. A spindle hour is one spinning spindle operated one hour.

It is worth while to study the following Government figures and compare spindle hours of 1930 with those of previous years.

Cotton manufacturing spindle hours in the United States in recent years have been:

1922	92,701,204,643
1923	99,507,678,773
1924	80,274,801,459
1925	94,600,127,795
1926	97,028,629,898
1927	104,450,215,778
1928	92,728,980,678
1929	92,148,158,467
1930	76,702,664,168

The division between the Southern and New England States has been:

	Southern States	New England and other States
1922	50,931,715,647	41,769,488,996
1923	55,949,378,776	43,558,903,197
1924	49,655,327,099	30,619,474,360
1925	57,830,881,304	36,769,246,491
1926	61,551,180,773	35,477,449,125
1927	67,857,118,573	36,593,097,205
1928	64,157,486,013	28,571,394,655
1929	68,734,903,951	29,988,268,140
1930	55,255,821,613	19,304,034,409

The spindle hours for the leading cotton manufacturing States have been:

	Alabama	Georgia
1922	3,891,887,856	8,171,320,744
1923	4,252,849,044	9,091,575,976
1924	3,942,135,820	7,901,206,935
1925	4,659,035,273	9,235,601,456

1926	4,823,810,269	9,613,911,023
1927	5,243,533,914	10,664,984,671
1928	5,325,190,055	10,780,372,280
1929	6,326,087,847	11,209,852,121
1930	5,250,005,597	9,023,209,411
	South Carolina	North Carolina
1922	16,577,140,559	17,365,018,441
1923	17,953,156,684	19,310,076,297
1924	16,404,171,890	16,955,079,032
1925	18,514,257,366	19,926,092,756
1926	19,936,707,589	19,499,818,403
1927	22,075,166,849	23,506,615,770
1928	20,902,076,139	21,192,061,653
1929	22,606,232,251	22,085,364,231
1930	18,505,724,031	17,148,179,999
	Massachusetts	New Hampshire
1922	23,660,840,099	1,261,885,937
1923	23,307,426,889	2,552,665,110
1924	16,201,589,687	1,756,303,747
1925	19,315,151,449	2,650,118,480
1926	19,293,890,145	2,593,337,950
1927	19,704,663,394	2,817,021,903
1928	13,888,925,459	2,460,794,208
1929	13,386,145,471	2,542,467,306
1930	10,884,738,463	2,013,915,607

The Gastonia Merger

The merger of combed yarn mills in Gastonia and neighboring towns differs from former merger attempts in that it is a home-made affair, whereas most of the others were efforts of promoters who were chiefly interested in the profit which they might secure for their services.

We have never been very enthusiastic about mergers because a very small per cent of the mergers of manufacturing enterprises throughout the United States have been successful from the standpoint of reducing overhead or increasing profits.

Theoretically, a merger should result in economies and increased profits, but such is seldom the case.

The Gastonia merger which has just been perfected has more than the usual chance for success because it will be managed by a group of excellent business men who will be interested in the success of the merger from the standpoint of its stockholders rather than from what they can personally get out of it.

One of the best features of the merger, in our opinion, is that it includes a mill manufacturing goods from combed yarns, the Dilling Mill, of Kings Mountain, N. C.

The Dilling Mills have been very successful since adding looms and when this merger is in operation and they begin to take account of and compare the operation of the several units, the Dilling Mill unit is going to lead the way towards the installation of more looms.

The Gastonia merger will have approximately

300,000 spindles and because it is a merger that sounds big, but at New Bedford, Mass., there are the following mills: Nashawena 230,000 spindles, Wamsutta 194,000, Whitman 180,000, Dartmouth 172,000, Butler 155,000, and at least eight other mills with from 70,000 to 90,000 spindles each.

While Gastonia mills have adhered to fine yarns and stood idle when the demand was not sufficient to take care of their output, the mills manufacturing combed yarns at New Bedford have been weaving them into lawns, madras, muslins, nainsooks, poplins, broadcloths, airplane fabrics, etc., and with the exception of the past year they have done well.

Within Textiles, Inc., which is the name of the new merger there will be one unit with experience in weaving fine goods and we predict that it will lead the way towards more looms and that will aid the combed yarn market.

The progress of the Gastonia merger will be watched with much interest by Southern mills and if it is a success, other mergers will, doubtless, follow.

The Federal Council and Birth Control

In spite of the fact that almost every church is, during this depression, finding it difficult to raise enough funds to meet its budget most of them are without knowing it contributing to the support of a great band of parasites, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Every Methodist church is assessed a certain part of its pastor's salary for the Conference Fund. Every Conference gives a certain part of its funds to the support of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is a system which was devised by those who organized the Federal Council and it is so constructed that it is almost impossible for the churches to rid themselves of the burden. One church acting alone can not secure relief.

To a large extent the same system prevails in other denominations to the extent that all pay tribute to the Federal Council. Prominent Baptists tried last year to withdraw their organization from this iniquitous system, but were defeated in their effort.

With few exceptions all the officers of the Federal Council have records of disloyalty to our Government during the World War or have been affiliated with our worst radicals.

Recently the Federal Council has approved or at least condoned birth control and we would not be surprised to hear at any time that they were affiliating with the League for the Promotion of Atheism.

We do know that certain members of the Federal Council have given support to the Communists who are pronounced antagonists of all religion.

We also know that during the strike at Marion, N. C., in 1929, representatives of the Federal Council aided the strikers in every possible way and gave out publicity containing many absolute misrepresentation of facts.

If a group of men wished to assist in creating labor disturbances, advocate birth control and affiliate with the Communists they might do so without much objection being raised but when they have foisted themselves upon the churches of this country, so that almost every church member is forced to contribute to their fat salaries and their support, we have a right to object and we do so strenuously.

Checking On the Liberals

Dave Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, is somewhat of a Sherlock Holmes when it comes to keeping tab on the Communists and their liberal friends in our educational institutions and elsewhere. How Dave gets all the data he does is a secret which doubtless the Reds would be highly pleased to know.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

Cotton Goods Shows

Cotton goods fashion shows seem to be the order of the day throughout the South and from almost every section we are receiving reports of such exhibitions promoted by patriotic citizens.

It is our opinion that the only effective appeal that can be made in behalf of cotton goods is through dame fashion.

Farmers know that if they would use cotton bagging on their cotton bales it would enormously increase the use of cotton but it costs more and therefore little progress has been made.

Merchants know that if they would insist upon many things which they buy being shipped in cotton bags instead of paper bags it would increase the use of cotton, but such a demand would add to the price and it is seldom made.

If cotton and duren fabrics were not the present style of ladies' dresses all the fashion shows that could be held would not influence women to wear them.

Fortunately cotton dresses are stylish now and these fashion shows which are being held will call the attention of women to the beauty of the cotton and duren fabrics being offered and will increase their consumption.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

AUSTELL, GA.—The contract for building sixty operatives' dwellings for the Clark Thread Company, which is constructing a \$2,000,000 textile plant, has been awarded to the Fiske Carter Construction Company of Greenville, S. C., it is officially stated. While the exact amount of the contract is not announced, it is estimated it will involve an expenditure of around \$200,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The United Hosiery Mills Corporation of this city, manufacturer of women's and children's seamless hosiery, operating 2,250 knitting machines, has improved approximately 50 per cent over the December business. It is believed that conditions will steadily improve. The plant is now operating ten hours per day, with a force of 700 employees on a five-day week.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Stockholders of Woodside Cotton Mills will meet here May 11 to consider among other things, borrowing \$420,000 from William Iselin & Co., it is revealed in notices to stockholders which have been sent out over this section. The notices have been widely distributed, the Woodside group of mills having a large number of persons in this section who own stock in the enterprise.

The proposed loan from William Iselin & Co., it is stated, is for the purpose of adjusting tax settlements and paying attorneys' fees. The loan will be secured by holdings of the Woodside Cotton Mills.

MARIETTA, GA.—Browning Hosiery Mills, Stone Mountain plant, manufacturers of women's fine silk hosiery, operating 100 knitting machines, are now maintaining an operating schedule of full time, with 90 per cent of the normal pay roll of employees on the job. At Chattanooga, Tenn., a company plant which operates 160 knitting machines for the manufacture of the same type hosiery, is operating on a full-time schedule with approximately 175 workers, this plant having added between fifty and seventy-five employees in the past few weeks. G. F. Browning is president and superintendent.

AUSTELL, GA.—American Moistening Company and Grinnell Company, Inc., have been awarded contracts for certain parts of the equipment for the new plant of the Clark Thread Company.

American Moistening Company has received the contract for complete humidification equipment, and Grinnell Company, Inc., contracts for automatic sprinkler system and heating and boiler piping.

This project of the Clark Thread Company is the one that has created so much interest since the announcement of their decision to build the first unit of their new construction program.

The Austell project will be a 40,000 spindle cotton mill which will card, spin and twist long staple cotton for thread use. Finishing and packing of the product will be at the headquarters plant of the Clark Thread Company at Newark, N. J.

The decision of the Clark Thread Company to enter into construction has been of wide interest to the entire trade especially in view of the general depression in the textile trade as has existed during the past year or more.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Judgment against the Brandon Corporation for \$6,765.98, which was obtained by Nina H. and W. S. Manning of Spartanburg, S. C., in a suit over mill stock, was ordered recorded by Judge John S. Wilson in Common Pleas Court here. The suit arose through objection of minority stockholders to the consolidation of Brandon, Poinsett, Renfrew and Woodruff Mills into the Brandon Corporation. Principal point at issue was the value of the stock held by Mr. and Mrs. Manning.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The homespun woolen mills of the Asheville Weavers, Inc., will begin operations with ten looms in the Wilson building in Kenilworth on or before May 15, S. Sheero, of New York City, who is president of the corporation has announced.

The looms which will be of the largest type ever used in weaving woolens in this section, are being built by C. Stauffer, well known craftsman, in Biltmore village, and will be installed mostly during this month. Approximately 20 weavers will be employed at the beginning, although it is very probable that this force will be later increased to take care of production.

The plant which will occupy three doors of the building in Kenilworth will have approximately 8,000 square feet of floor space and will be modern in every respect. The building to be occupied is of modern brick and steel construction and has been leased by the corporation for a long period. Ernest Swann, expert textile artisan, who was employed by the weaving industry on the Vanderbilt estate for many years and later became associated with the Biltmore Homespuns shop operated by Fred L. Seely, will supervise the local plant. For some time he has been connected with a large woolen industry at Tryon.

Mr. Sheero will have charge of the plant and production, and J. A. Enwright, sales manager, will control the distribution in New York City. The company will manufacture homespun woolens and novelty weaves for the wholesale trade only.

Ninety per cent of the machinery for the plant is being purchased in Asheville, Mr. Sheero said. The company was incorporated in Raleigh several months ago by Mr. Sheero, Mr. Enright and others.

D. W. Anderson President of Georgia Association

Concluding its annual convention on Wednesday night of last week, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia elected D. W. Anderson, of New Holland, Ga., as president. He is general manager of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company at that place. Other officers elected were Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, vice-president. Hatton Lovejoy, of LaGrange, was re-elected general counsel, and T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, secretary.

Merchandising and traffic rates were considered at the meeting, which was presided over by D. A. Jewell, Jr., retiring president. Particular attention was called to a proposed increase in freight rates on cotton products shipped from Southeastern States in a report by W. D. Anderson. Mr. Anderson's report was published in this issue last week.

1894

1931



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Its High Tensile
Strength and
Friction Grip
Permit Loose
Running Belts.

Its remarkable flexibility
gives a VISE-LIKE grip
on the pulleys that trans-
mits more power than
other types of Flat Belt-
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Our long experience is your guarantee.

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Combed Yarn Mills to Merge

Directors of 14 combed yarn mills in Gaston county, at a meeting Tuesday, approved plans for consolidating these mills and also voted authority to purchase five other plants through interchange of stock. These 20 mills are to form the consolidated company to be known as Textiles, Incorporated. The company is to have an authorized capital of \$17,500,000 and will control 300,000 spindles. Of the capital stock, \$10,000,000 will be outstanding when the initial merger is completed and the additional capital is to handle the purchase of other mills, including mercerizing units, which are expected to be added to the group.

The merger plan is to be submitted to the stockholders on May 26 for ratification.

The fourteen mills are as follows: Arkray Mills, Inc., Arlington Cotton Mills, Cora Cotton Mills, Elizabeth Mills, Inc., Gray Mfg. Co., Merco Mills, Inc., Mutual Cotton Mills, Myers Mills, Inc., Myrtle Mills, Inc., Osceola Mills, Inc., Priscilla Mills, Inc., Seminole Cotton Mills, Victory Yarn Mills and the Winget Yarn Mills. The six mills which it is proposed that the merger concern shall acquire are Dilling Cotton Mills, Flint Mfg. Co., Helen Yarn Mills, Lockmore Cotton Mills, Ridge Mills, Inc., and Wymojo Yarn Mills.

The plan of merger is based on an exchange of stock of the various individual mills for stock of the merged concern. Each of the plants was recently appraised and common stock will be issued for the appraised value of plant assets, with 7 per cent preferred stock to be exchanged for net working capital.

Under the terms of the merger agreement the following directors are to serve for the merged concern until the next annual meeting of the stockholders: A. G. Myers, J. H. Separk, C. C. Armstrong, J. L. Gray, A. K. Winget, S. N. Boyce and R. G. Rankin. The proposed board is for organization purposes and provision is made for the addition of other members, after the new concern gets into operation.

Restraining Order Against Mercerizers Association

Washington, D. C.—Four North Carolina corporations with three in Tennessee and two in Pennsylvania are named with the Mercerizers Association of America in an order by the Federal Trade Commission prohibiting them from engaging in the future in certain price fixing activities with which they were charged by the government. The group includes the American Yarn & Processing Company, of Mount Holly; Belmont Processing Company, of Belmont; Johnston Mills Company, of Charlotte; Spinners Processing Company, Spindale; Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Chester, Pa., with offices in various cities, including Charlotte; Dixie Mercerizing Company, and National Yarn & Processing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Clarence L. Meyers,

Inc., and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, of Philadelphia.

The price fixing practices attributed to the members of the Mercerizers Association of America, which came under condemnation of the Federal Trade Commission, were discontinued about August, 1929.

Consumption of Cotton Increases

Washington, April 14.—Cotton consumed during March was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totalled 490,586 bales of lint and 62,771 bales of linters, compared with 433,510 and 53,087 in February this year and 507,646 and 64,400 in March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,477,758 bales of lint and 292,955 of linters, compared with 1,547,759 and 274,372 on February 28 this year and 1,758,171 and 233,940 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 6,642,648 bales of lint and 81,661 of linters, compared with 7,314,450 and 91,569 on February 28 this year, and 4,198,077 and 109,444 on March 31 last year.

Imports during March totalled 10,266 bales, compared with 11,165 in February this year and 28,279 in March last year.

Exports during March totalled 605,461 bales of lint and 10,456 of linters, compared with 432,996 and 8,157 in February this year and 477,678 and 8,004 in March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 26,489,832 compared with 25,763,408 in February this year and 28,862,400 in March last year.

OBITUARY

CHARLES E. NEISLER

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Charles E. Neisler, pioneer mill builder, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon en route from Gastonia to his home here. He was 62 years old.

Mr. Neisler, president of the Neisler group of mills, began work in a mill in Rock Hill as a boy. He was made superintendent of the Dallas Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C., when 24 years old. He came to Kings Mountain in 1893 as superintendent of the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, the first mill built here, filling that position for 25 years. During part of that time he was also superintendent of the Mauney, Bonnie and Anna Mills.

In 1899 Mr. Neisler helped organize the Indian Creek Mills, Lincolnton, and was manager of that plant until 1907. In the same year he built the Pauline Mills here and later the Magrace and Patricia Mills. The several mills in which he was interested were consolidated as the Neisler Mill several years ago and Mr. Neisler continued as president. His son, C. E. Neisler, Jr., is manager of the mills.

Mr. Neisler is survived by five sons and three daughters.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

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Greenville, S. C.

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MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING



Scene from Southeastern Cotton Festival held at Anderson, S. C., last week, showing a King Cotton and his queens. Reading from left to right are: Miss Katharine Gossett, of Charlotte, as Miss North Carolina; Miss Frances Johnson, as Miss Anderson; Miss Mary Hardman, of Commerce, as Miss Georgia; Miss Georgia; Miss Henrietta Nelson, of Columbia, as Miss South Carolina; J. C. Holler, of Pendleton, S. C., as King Cotton; Miss Cynthia Barnes, of Anderson, as Queen Cotton; Miss Nancy Hough, of Richmond, as Miss Virginia; Miss Carroll Beatty, of Montgomery, as Miss Alabama.

Important Convention Dates

April 24-25—Annual Convention American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel, Augusta, Ga. W. M. McLaurine, secretary, First National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

June 12-13—Annual Convention Southern Textile Association, Isle of Palms, near Charleston, S. C. W. C. Taylor, secretary, Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

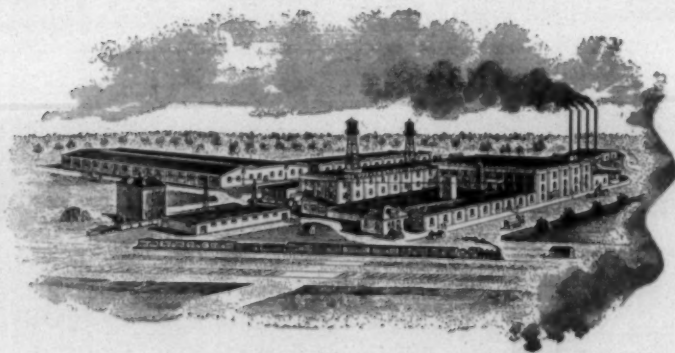
June 19-20—Annual Convention, Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Sedgefield Inn, near Greensboro, N. C. Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary, Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C.

American Cotton Co-Op. Handled 2,100,000 Bales

Washington. — The American Cotton Co-operative Association handled 2,100,000 bales of cotton of the 1930 crop, and the Long Staple Marketing Association handled about 200,000 bales, Chairman James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, stated.

This amount is approximately double the amount handled by the cotton co-operatives in 1929, and slightly less than that handled by the cotton co-operatives in 1929, and slightly less than that handled by the Long Staple group.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

_____ Superintendent

_____ Carder

_____ Spinner

_____ Weaver

_____ Cloth Room

_____ Dyer

_____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes _____

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**Offers Many Attractive Reduced Round Trip
Excursion Fares**

FOR WEEK-END VACATIONS

**Visit the Beautiful Magnolia and Middleton
Gardens, Charleston, S. C.**

Greatly reduced round trip Excursion fares to Charleston, S. C. Round trip fare from Charlotte, N. C. \$7.00. Date of sale April 17, 18, 1931. Limit Midnight Wednesday following date of sale. Account of late spring the Gardens in Charleston will be at their most beautiful stage April 11th to 20th.

Week-End Excursion Fares

Round trip week-end Excursion fares on sale to many points in the Southeastern States. Tickets on sale each Friday, Saturday and forenoon trains Sundays, March 27th to October 25th, 1931. One fare plus 1-5 fare for the round trip. Limit: Midnight following Tuesday. Minimum Excursion fare, 50 cents.)

Sunday Excursion Fares

Effective Sunday, March 29th, to Sunday, October 25th, 1931, the Southern Railway will sell Sunday Excursion tickets between all stations on the Southern Railway lines where the one way fare is not less than \$3.60 on basis approximately one cent (1c) per mile in each direction for the round trip. Tickets on sales Sunday morning trains scheduled to leave prior to noon. Limit: Returning to starting point prior to midnight date of sale. (Tickets good in coaches only.)

Ask Ticket Agents.

W. F. Cochrane,
City Ticket Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. Graham,
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Carders' Meeting At Anderson

(Continued from Page 12)

Question: About how much in volume is less than 15-16ths?

Professor Willis: I don't recall, but I would say at least half of it is less.

Question: For the last two years has not South Carolina cotton been better than before?

Professor Willis: Yes. For the last two or three years the staple of South Carolina cotton has improved. On account of prize contests and educational campaigns it has improved some, and from Government figures on a survey of the grade and staple coming out of the gins there has been considerable improvement.

TESTING ROVING STRENGTH

Professor Eaton, Clemson College, S. C.: Is anybody using any kind of a device for testing the strength of their roving? I wanted to ask whether any standards have been set up for the strength of roving? Most people after they get the twist in take the bobbins and pull the roving off, and I was wondering if anybody is using a machine for testing the strength of the roving. It seems to me that the weavers have told the spinners how strong they want their warp, and standards have been established for certain types of work. How strong must we make the roving to go on the spinning frames? I don't know of any test as to how strong those rovings should be, but most people are leaving it up to the judgment of the carder.

Chairman: I have not seen a machine for testing that.

Professor Eaton: You are not breaking your roving like you would your yarn? You test for evenness or twist?

A Member: There is a way to test your twist and see whether it is soft, medium or hard twist.

Chairman: That's a good question. How are you going to break your roving?

Professor Eaton: I am going to conduct some tests. There is no way recorded. It is time for us to begin to get some standards on the strength of the roving. We may be losing a lot of production because we are putting too much twist in it. If we had some standards, we could probably get better strength for the yarn. There are no two kinds of bobbins that spin exactly the same twist.

Chairman: That is well worth considering, men. You have understood that on long draft spinning you cannot use as hard a twisted roving as you can on ordinary spinning. Yet, if you have enough twist for long draft, why do you not have extra twist for ordinary spinning? It lowers your production and makes it harder to draft.

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Card Clothing**

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Seattle

Wear Cotton Movement Gains Strength

Gastonia, N. C.—Practically every newspaper in the entire South is featuring at frequent intervals the "Wear Cotton" movement, giving wide publicity to the various cotton festivals, cotton carnivals and cotton style shows which are being held in many communities this spring.

From the "Wear Cotton" headquarters, established in Gastonia the first part of January, 1931, there have been sent out in the past two months over ten thousand letters to every corner of the South. These letters were individually type, personal letters, written on cotton letterheads to all presidents of Federated Women's Clubs, all Home Demonstration agents, bank officials, all secretaries of Chambers of Commerce, all secretaries of retail merchants' associations, cotton shippers, every girls' school, and the editors of 1600 newspapers. The letters were signed by members of similar organizations in Gastonia. Each letter enclosed a "Be Cotton-Minded" pamphlet, and a sticker, with the motto, "We grow cotton, We manufacture cotton, Let's wear cotton," and urged the recipient to start a movement similar to the one described in the pamphlet, in his or her community. This was the first contact.

The result from that has been absolutely remarkable. Many organizations have recently been formed, after having received their inspiration from those "Wear Cotton" letters, with the single purpose in view of making the country "cotton-minded." From every corner of the twelve cotton-growing States have come back to the "Wear Cotton" headquarters, a perfect flood of letters, requesting more information and asking for further particulars, or suggestions in regard to the "Wear Cotton" movement. Most of the towns upon receiving their contact letters started to work immediately, and many of them have climaxed their local campaigns with cotton festivals, featuring always, cotton style shows, put on in many instances with the assistance of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, and the Durene Association, of New York. The "Wear Cotton" headquarters have received word that over 500 of these cotton carnivals or style shows are being staged at strategic points, or shopping centers, in the next few weeks.

The newspapers all over the county are featuring cotton styles as front page news, due to the tremendous interest that "Wear Cotton" movement has aroused, not only in the South but all over the world. Cablegrams from Holland and other European countries that spin and weave American long staple cotton, in which information is requested testify to the enthusiasm felt over this publicity.

The appeal being issued to the women of the South is not merely patriotic, but is founded on sound economic law. In addition, three things are being emphasized: the beauty of cotton, the durability of cotton, and the style of cotton.

Through the "Wear Cotton" headquarters, Gastonia, N. C., 10,000 letters were sent out originally; 5,000 more have been answered giving further information. An average of 100 letters per day are received and answered from the "Wear Cotton" headquarters office. 12,500 "Be Cotton minded" pamphlets have been sent out, 100,000 stickers advertising cotton, with the inscription "We grow cotton, We manufacture cotton, Let's wear cotton" have been distributed. Special news stories have been sent to 1600 Southern papers, and will continue to be sent.

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Soluble starch prepared with
AKTIVIN-S gives a Smoother,
Rounder yarn

If you add AKTIVIN-S to any kind of starch with the usual proportion of water, you will have, upon boiling, a "soluble starch" that not only penetrates surprisingly well, but also covers the yarn evenly.

These two points combined, assure an excellent loom performance, while the dusting off in weaving is almost eliminated.

Please write for a booklet describing in detail the nature and special advantages of AKTIVIN-S, also giving instructions for its use.

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A Design that will fit your needs

The Automatic Self-Cleaning
Filter protects the user.

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Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Russian Cotton

May Hurt U. S.

Moscow.—Plans of the Soviet Government to increase Russia's cotton over 80 per cent in 1931 will deal something of a blow to the country's imports from America if the plan is realized.

Nearly 6,000,000 acres will be planted to cotton in Russia in 1931, according to present plans. This is a 50 per cent increase in acreage over 1930 and the government hopes, by the use of fertilizers and better equipment to increase the crop 80 per cent.

Imports of cotton in 1930 were 57,830 tons, of which 20,806 tons came from the United States, 16,418 tons from Egypt and the remainder from Persia, India, Turkey, Afghanistan and China.

By 1932 the government expects that cotton imports will entirely cease.

William Lee

Southern selling agent for the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. and the Fales & Jenks Machine Company until they sold their plants to the Whitin Machine Works, is open for a position as selling agent, special representative, or as superintendent in a mill specializing in high grade quality yarns. Address, 10 Henley Place, Charlotte, N. C.

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FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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because BETTER YARN,
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Washington, D. C.

Night in the Cotton Mill

It is now proper to speak of the silent watches of the night in the cotton mill. The recent agreement among mill men under the leadership of the Cotton-Textile Institute may be regarded as embarking the industry upon an experiment that is fairly to be described as noble in purpose. The list of the mills in this undertaking is a long one. It includes the names of many in the Southern States. If the movement is a success it means, save in cases of emergency, the elimination of night work throughout the industry. It is an effort to accomplish a notable reform by common consent rather than by compulsion.

This step forward in the industry has been the cause of a general expression of satisfaction. Men in public life, leading mill executives in all parts of the country, and other business men, have sent commendatory messages to the Cotton-Textile Institute. These may be said to represent not only a belief that the change proposed is one in the interest of good business as a preventive of future over-production, but further, an appreciation of the movement as reflecting the popular objection to night work on the part of women and minors. This sentiment is one that no longer is to be regarded as sectional. It is entertained in the South as well as in the North.

But in the midst of the congratulations, there is to be heard a note of warning. President George A. Sloan of the Cotton-Textile Institute calls attention to the fact that there may be periods when individual managements will be sorely tempted to abandon the principle which they have adopted, and led others to adopt. It is particularly in respect to such a contingency that the movement is to be regarded as an experiment. Its success would seem to be dependent upon the degree to which this voluntary agreement is observed. Given adequate observance, the cotton textile industry will be in the position of having demonstrated another way in which business may set its house in order without the compulsion of legislative enactment. — *Boston Evening Transcript*.

Greenville Mills to Again Offer Cotton Growing Prizes

Greenville, S. C.—Judson, Dunnean and Monaghan, local mills, will again offer \$300 in prizes for the best yield by Greenville county farmers entered in the State 5-acre cotton growing contests this year, according to announcement. The prizes will be divided up into three each of \$100, \$75 and \$50 and three of \$25.

In the State contests \$2,000 will be divided up among producers of high yields in three districts. Greenville is in the Piedmont section.

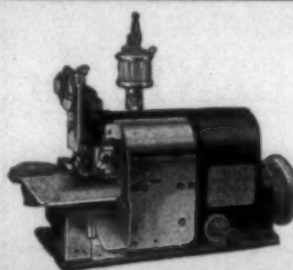
BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY

Winston-Salem, N. C.

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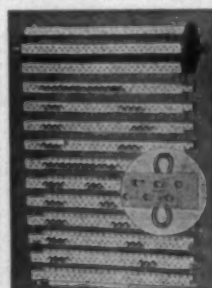
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A Concern is
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Keeps

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Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trading in cotton goods was very quiet last week. In spite of the smaller business, prices were generally firm, although some weakness was apparent in some quarters. The weaker cotton market again had an unfavorable effect upon the goods marketed. The March statistics showed that the mills were keeping themselves in a strong statistical position. The increase in production for the month was very small and is believed to have been justified by actual orders. Sales continued to run in excess of production as did shipments. While unfilled orders showed a decrease of five per cent for the month, stocks on hand showed a decrease of 14 per cent, one of the most encouraging factors in the situation.

In the gray goods markets, business in print cloths and sheetings was generally light. Carded broadcloths were not very active, but the mills in these goods remain well under order for some time to go. The demand for print cloths usually covered small quantities for prompt delivery. Sheetting business was slow and scattered. Twills, drills and sateens were quiet.

Some centers were offering medium to heavier rayon and cotton mixtures of dimity effect, stripes being featured and the goods being included in printed lines. Some success was said to have been enjoyed by converters on these goods. Mills reported having taken orders for gray goods of this type in confined constructions.

The lull in buying is regarded as seasonal and it is believed that the rate at which goods are going into consumption through wholesale and retail channels, that many buyers will need additional cotton goods within a short time. In the meantime, the well sold condition of mills on a number of lines, especially on print cloths and broadcloths, relieves them from a tendency to press for new business at lower prices.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	37/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 1/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	53/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7 3/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7
Brown sheetings, standard	8 1/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	63/8
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 a19 1/2
Denims	12
Standard prints	7 1/2
Dress ginghams	12 1/2 a13 3/4
Staple ginghams	8

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for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A continued light demand, plus a weaker cotton market were cited as being the chief factors in a declining tendency in yarn prices during the week. A reduction of about half a cent a pound was said by dealers to represent the average decline. Spinners have held prices remarkably well in the past several weeks in the face of poor business and lower cotton prices. Buyers, even though taking only small lots have persistently sought to find lower prices. Spinners margins were already inadequate and prices quoted here this week places a further burden on the producers. At the same time dealers believed that a renewed demand, which ought to develop soon, will enable spinners to increase their margins. Some spinners were quoting unchanged prices as the week ended, but there were numerous reports of cheaper selling in this market.

Knitters were very light buyers during the week. The weakness in raw cotton had undermined confidence and most consumers were willing to consider only their most pressing needs. While weavers showed more interest than knitters, their purchases were also small. Manufacturers of both lightweight and heavyweight underwear reported a slow demand for their own products and showed little inclination to cover on yarns.

Combed yarns continued generally slow. A great deal of interest is being shown in the proposed merger of combed yarn mills in Gaston county. The merger is expected to be acted upon at a meeting of directors of a number of important combed yarn mills on April 14. Several mercerizers are reported as having been getting very good business for the past ten days.

While not attempting to enlarge their purchases, yarn buyers are pressing for still lower prices for carded and combed yarns, local sellers report, but spinners apparently have already granted all the concessions they can afford to, on the basis of their present cotton cost. They regard rates shown in published lists as nominal, but admit they are as accurate as can be expected, because in a good many counts no sales, whatever, have been made this week.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	85
10s	19 1/4	40s ex.	88
12s	20	50s	45
14s	21	60s	52
20s	22		
24s	23	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
30s	27	8s	21 1/2
		10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19 1/4	20s	26
12s	20		
16s	21 1/4	Carpet Yarns	
20s	22 1/4	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
24s	25	4-ply	18
30s	27 1/4	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
36s	33	4-ply	19 1/4
40s	35	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s ex.	39	8s, 1-ply	16 1/2
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17 1/2
Southern Single Skeins		12s, 2-ply	18
8s	19	16s, 2-ply	19 1/4
10s	19 1/4	20s, 2-ply	20 1/4
12s	20	26s, 2-ply	24
14s	20 1/4	30s, 2-ply	25 1/4
16s	21		
20s	23	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20 1/4
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21 1/4
		14s	21 1/4
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	22
8s	19	18s	22 1/4
10s	19 1/4	20s	22 1/4
12s	20	24s	24
14s	21	26s	25
16s	21 1/4	28s	26
20s	23 1/4	30s	27
24s	25	40s	
26s	26		
28s	27		

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TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO., 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

TURIZE CHATILLON CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Reps.: E. D. Bryan, 614 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. B. Purse, Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Strubling, Atlanta Office.

U S ROBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plant: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division), Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 198, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. KING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 123 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouse: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 561, Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2121 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Find 50% of Sheets Used Are Too Short

In an investigation prior to the adoption of the name "Triple Six" for 108-inch sheets, which means a six-inch tuck under the mattress at three points, both ends of the lower sheet and at the foot of the top sheet, the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills found that in 50 per cent of the homes the sheets are too short to fit the bed properly.

"An analysis of the replies shows that only about 30 per cent now use sheets as long as the 108-inch," they report. "Some women frankly stated that they did not know what length they bought while others named such figures as '81-inch' or '84-inch,' showing clearly they confused width measurement with length.

"Equally interesting is the fact that over half of the women interviewed admitted that they had trouble with sheets pulling out at the bottom because they were too short. It is probably safe to say that this figure underestimates the true facts, for obviously women are reluctant to make an admission that reflects unfavorably on their housekeeping. Nevertheless, taking the figures at its face value, it is a startling commentary on the previous merchandising of domestics that in 50 per cent of the homes the sheets are too short to fit the bed correctly.

"Most significant of all, however, is that when we talked to women in terms of how a sheet should fit a bed, rather than how many inches it contains, they immediately showed greater interest, 90 per cent definitely approving a sheet that would allow 6-inch tucks under the mattress at all points."

Kendall Group Insurance

Shelby, N. C. — The Robert U. Woods general agency, divisional group manager of the Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, with general headquarters here, announces that the company has secured a group insurance contract to cover all of the employees of the Kendall Mills in this section.

The policy provides for approximately 3,000 operatives or depend-

ents. The insurance briefly includes operation and hospital allowances, maternal benefits, life insurance and burial funds on dependents, sickness and accident protection. The annual premium will be approximately \$60,000. This is said to be the largest group policy closed in the South this year, and the largest ever placed in the two Carolinas.

Standard-Coosa Reports Operations Almost Normal

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. has approximately 2,600 persons at work now in its five plants and that figure is only about 200 less than normal, T. H. McKinney, vice-president and general manager says.

Durene Announces Southern Fashion Shows

The Durene Association of America announces seven important engagements for fashion promenades and lectures by Miss Doris Hinman, during the coming two weeks. These include Slema, Ala., on April 13 and 14; during April 15, 16 and 17, a static display of fabrics at the State convention of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Markham in Gulfport, Miss. Miss Hinman will speak before the convention on the afternoon of the 16th conducting a fashion show. That evening she will address the local Chamber of Commerce.

The Board of Trade of Tifton, Ga., is sponsoring the Durene meetings to take place in the High School auditorium April 20 and 21.

On April 27 and 28, special fashion shows and lectures will be given by Miss Hinman at Huntsville, Ala.; April 29 and 30 at Clarksdale, Miss., and May 15 at Danville, Va.

H. R. Fitzgerald Estate Appraised at \$283,225

Danville, Va. — The appraised value of the estate of H. R. Fitzgerald, late president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, is shown to be \$283,225 in a report by appraisers filed in the Corporation Court here. The appraisal shows the personal estate to be \$267,100, while the realty holdings are given an assessment value of \$16,125.

The estate consisted largely of life insurance policies five in number and ranging from \$5,077 to \$127,806.



Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Traveling Among the Mills

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Roanoke Mills Co., Mills Nos. 1 and 2

This interesting place is near the Virginia line in the northeastern part of North Carolina. Rosemary joins it, and will probably soon become a "merger," as an election is to be held for that purpose—the two becoming one incorporated town and called Roanoke Rapids—if Roanoke Rapids wins.

Besides nice cotton mills, we find here a large and busy paper mill, a box factory, fine schools, churches, a hospital and a theatre that would be a credit to a large city. There are extra nice stores, but not enough competition to keep down high prices; so, mail order houses and nearby towns get a large patronage that under different conditions, would remain at home.

The mills have adopted a schedule of two 8-hour shifts, beginning at 6 a. m. and ending at 10 p. m., and everybody is happy. This gives all plenty of time to plant and work gardens, go fishing and visting. And in a short time rock fish will begin to run and the fun will start.

Of course we visited our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ward, and had a glorious time as usual. With Miss Sallie Bullock, of the office added to their family (as a boarder) we made a four-some that was altogether jolly. Besides, other interesting company dropped in to add to the fun and pleasure.

We are beginning to understand a little more about the unemployment situation. Automatic machinery is largely responsible. High speed warpers and spoolers (Barber-Colman) have truly thinned the ranks in the mills at Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary—and in lots of other mills.

ROANOKE MILL No. 1

E. S. Ward, designer, spooler and slasher runs designs on these warpers that the man who made them couldn't.

J. C. Farmer, is overseer carding; F. C. Wood, spinner; J. R. Burton, weaver; John Curran, napper; J. D. Leigh, dyer; Y. N. Underwood, overseer cloth room. (Uncle Jimmie Underwood, who for many years has been overseer in the cloth room, has been confined in his home several months by illness. We visited him and found him quite cheerful, though not able to be up. We truly hope that Uncle Jimmie will get well.)

J. H. Hines is in charge of supply room; W. A. Daniels, roller shop man; M. F. Edwards, master mechanic. Mr. —. Pendleton, superintendent. He and all the overseers and second hands were as courteous and fine to us as could be, and we enjoyed meeting with these good whole-souled people again.

ROANOKE MILL No. 2

Hugh D. Camp is general superintendent of both mills, if we make no mistake; J. D. Cassada, assistant super-

intendent; J. O. Brown, overseer carding; Z. W. Carter, second hand; J. E. Swafford, card grinder.

J. W. Brown, overseer spinning, winding, warping and spooling, assisted by J. R. Jenkins in spinning, G. W. Brigman in winding, and W. L. Jenkins in warping and spooling.

T. W. Anderson is overseer weaving, with Neal Avery, Claude Watts and J. O. Crumpler, second hands.

F. M. Kitchen is overseer cloth room; Ed Ennis, second hand in finishing; A. P. McNeil, order clerk; L. L. Cobb, dyer; T. J. St. Sing, master mechanic; M. E. Edwards, outside overseer.

PATTERSON MILLS Co.

It would be hard to find a more genial or pleasant gentleman than the secretary, Mr. A. L. Taylor. We had only met the Scotch Superintendent, A. Meikle, once before, when he first located at Patterson, and didn't know at that time just how to "size him up." But we've got him placed now right on the same ledger with our favorites, and shall never more be "afraid of him." He's O. K.

A. B. McAlister, is overseer carding; Mrs. McAlister gets younger and more charming and vivacious as the years go by. They were planning to visit her mother, Mrs. Sloup, in Salisbury, and I suppose went. J. R. Cross is second hand in speeder room, and J. P. Fowler, second hand in carding.

C. L. Garner is overseer spinning, with A. L. Blanton, second hand in spinning and J. O. Gray, in winding.

M. H. Higgins is overseer weaving, with W. T. Hodges day second hand, and R. V. Owens, night second hand.

J. W. McGinnis is overseer cloth room and supply room; G. E. Strickland, second hand in cloth room; W. M. Moore, master mechanic; E. A. Murray, napper.

Patterson mill people get their mail at Rosemary, so we presume that is Rosemary. It is impossible to tell where Roanoke Rapids ends and Rosemary begins, and we think it will be fine for these towns to consolidate. It will certainly simplify matters for newspaper reporters.

Goldville, S. C.—Joanna News

The more people we have in our community who try to have the mind and spirit of Jesus Christ, the better our community will become. May we not adopt the attitude of the Psalmist who said, "Let us go unto the house of the Lord."

VILLAGE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Collins and daughter visited Mrs. Eula Mullinax, Pelzer, S. C., Sunday.

Mrs. Marie Whitlock and children of Whitmire, S. C., and Mrs. Claud Malpass of Clinton, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. T. L. Whitlock.

Mrs. Shady Hawkins and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Stone, Saluda, S. C.

Miss Lena King spent Sunday with her mother in Belton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland spent Sunday with Mr. Strickland's parents in Anderson, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Barron spent the week-end in Savannah, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Long spent the week-end in Batesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McDowell of Laurens, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Mrs. E. W. Dedmond of Columbus, N. C., visited her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Furr, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robinson of Greenville, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dye.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens Whitmire spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Whitmire, Clinton, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whitmire spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Slayton, Clinton, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Wehant announce the birth of a son on Friday, April 3rd.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Purkerson on Friday, April 3rd, a daughter, Mabel Louise.

Fred Bragg, Jr., celebrated his fifth birthday Thursday afternoon, April 2nd, by inviting a few of his little friends to a party at his home. After playing games and hunting eggs on the lawn, the children were invited into the dining room where ice cream and cake were served. The little folks all reported a good time.

Pickens, S. C.—Aunt Becky's Books a Welcome Addition to School Library

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

The Clark Publishing Company sent us some of your books, and we enjoy reading them very much. Since I have seen the author I enjoy them much more. I have read nine of your books and I have enjoyed them very much. We want you to visit our school again some time.

Your friends,

Annie Finley and Bessie McKinna, 7th grade; Nina Garren and Pearlina Trotter, 6th grade.

Becky Ann Attends the Carders' Meeting

I shore have been a rushin' around, here lately,—so much so I ain't had no time to write about it.

Wuz having a big time up at Marion, Thursday, when I got a call to come home an' go to the Kyarders meetin' at Anderson, S. C. Well, it wuz 7 p. m. when I got home, an' I had to ketch the 9:40 train to Greenville, cause I did not hanker to take a night drive all by my self.

Reechd Greenville atter midnight an' tride to jew the hotel clerk down to half price fur a rume, but nuthin doin'. Won thing shore an' sartin—if I got to pay fur 5 ours sleep same as fur 10, I'm goin' to larn to snore, fur they say folks that snores gets more good out of sleep. When I riz at 7 to ketch a bus to Anderson, I didn't feel like I'd been to sleep a tall.

Well the kyarders met in the court house at Anderson, an' frum the timid way they woud give their names an' glance kinder skeered toerds the judges rume, it wuz easy to guess they'd bin in court before. Why, even Mr. Walter Taylor, the Textile Association secretary, an' Mr. Corn, chairman of the meetin' looked mighty seris.

When them kyards woud hop up to make a talk, Mr. Corn woud have to axe 'em their names—even atter tellin' 'em they must interdooce themselves. Then they'd squeek out so weak an' skeered, that half the time the reporters got a Corn an' Cobb mixture.

At close of the mornin' meetin', we went to the Calhoun Hotel fur a mighty nice lunch, an' the men shore talked beter atter it' cause the afternoon session wuz held around the tables atter lunch.

Now if that had bin a weavers meetin' I woud a understood their lingo. But them kyarders! Messrs. Corn, Cobb, Burgess, Jones, Leister, Clark, Crocker, Godfrey, Edwards and Edwards, Morris, Padgett, Underwood, Hardy, Connelly, Gilliard, Rogers, Snoddy, McElrath, Hurley, Campbell, Waits, Buchanan, Husky, an' goodness, knows how many more, all got to talkin' about "strippin'" and 'keepin' clean. Some "stripped" once a week, some twice a week, and some had the nerve to say they "stripped ever two weeks."

Now if I wuz a superintendent an' had a overseer that went two weeks without cleanin' up, I'd by him a barrel of talcum powder.

Well they jest kept a talkin' so much about "strippin'", that I told Mrs. W. W. Cobb (the Super's wife frum Catechee) that maybe we'd better go out—as we wuz the only wimmin in thar. But she lowed she'd stick to her husband, cum what mought. Well atter while I larnt that they wuz talkin' about "strippin' kyards"—what ever that means.

There wuz a discussion about oiling cotton to make it run good an' Mr. Husky, of Whitney, lowed that it wuz a good thing if used rite, an' he liked it more fur eliminatin' the dust an' lint,—an' addin' to the comfort an' health of kyard-room workers.

A CONSPICIOUS ABSENCE

Of all the big mill presidents an' treasurers in an' around Anderson, we did not see a won present. Not a won had time to come an' welcome the boys an' wish 'em good luck in their efforts towared better work.

It shore is strange how little interest some peepil shov in the Textile Association. The mill officials that sen their men to these meetin's get full value fur money an' time spent. The Socation members swap idees an' get full o' pep stiddy "full o' booze" an' go back to work with a vim.

There air still a few oversers that ain't interested in nuthin' ceptin' their own little jobs;—they ain't got time to read ner go no where,—an' these air the kind that sooner er later have to step down an' out, to give place to them that has made use of ever' oppertunity to improve.

The man that thinks he "knows it all" or "enough to get by," an' is satisfied at that, is goin' to be packin' cement won of these days an' lookin' fur a job that ain't.

I shore didn't cum back home on a old trane ner a bus. Had the onner of hidin' back with the Sosashun secretary in his big fine kyar.

Aunt Becky.

A traveling salesman sent his better half a check for a "million kisses" as a birthday present. He was considerably upset a few days later when he received the following letter:

Dear Jim: I can't begin to express my appreciation of the check you sent me on my birthday, I presented it to the milkman this morning and he cashed it. Lovingly yours, Jane.

A grumpy old cynic in church said when the collection plate was passed to him, "Not a cent, I don't believe in missions."

"Then," said the usher, "won't you take something out? It's intended for the heathen."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Wanted: Greasy and soiled rags, also clean rags from 12" and up. Jass Mfg. Co., 910 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted

Foreman for Beaming Room located in South Carolina using long and short chain beaming on plain work and plant warping up to twelve colors. Good opening for right man. In reply give all particulars, stating experience, availability, et cetera. Address Beaming, care this paper.

Wanted

Weave Room Overseer who can run the job on jacquard looms, rayon warps. Give experience and references first letter. Apply No. 40, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

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N. C. Hosiery Group Studies Motor Transportation

Greensboro, N. C.—At the meeting of North Carolina Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers in the King Cotton Hotel, with C. W. Saddy, of Wiscasset Knitting Mills, Albemarle, in charge, one of the chief items considered was the subject of "Motor Transportation." It was the consensus of those present that they will give all traffic to rail carriers as long as the rail carriers will co-operate to maintain reasonable textile freight rates. Discussion of depreciation of knitting machinery also had an important part of the evening's program.

The North Carolina Coal case that will come up for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, April 16, in Raleigh, claimed some attention, particularly since some of the manufacturers will appear as witnesses.

Morris Prince, secretary of the Full Fashioned hosiery group was named a delegate to a conference in Philadelphia, to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in April. The conference will take up the question of machinery depreciation.

Mill Properties For Sale

The following properties are being offered, separately, at private bids to be received by the undersigned at Lowell, N. C. on or before 12 o'clock M., on April 24, 1931, or, if no private bid accepted, the properties will be sold, separately, at public auction at 12 o'clock M., on May 11, 1931, at the courthouse door, Gastonia, N. C.

Peerless Manufacturing Company

A balanced unit of fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty producing spindles on fine combed yarns. Mill village consists of forty-four houses, warehouses, etc., and approximately forty-five acres of land.

Lowell Cotton Mills

Three Units: Number one, ninety-two hundred and sixteen producing spindles; Number two, fourteen thousand three hundred and four producing spindles; and Number three, eleven thousand and seventy-two producing spindles; all balanced and on fine combed yarns. Mill villages consist of one hundred sixty-two houses, warehouses, etc., and approximately one hundred sixty-three acres of land.

Certified or cashier's check for Five Thousand Dollars, payable to order of W. L. Balthis, Receiver, must accompany each private bid for the Peerless properties and each private bid for the Lowell properties, and in the event of public sale of either, such check must be delivered by the highest bidder to the Receiver immediately, otherwise such property will be resold by the Receiver at once. All bids, private or public, subject to acceptance or rejection by the court. Further details will be furnished by the Receiver on request.

W. L. Balthis, Receiver of Peerless Mfg. Co.
W. L. Balthis, Receiver of Lowell Cotton Mills.

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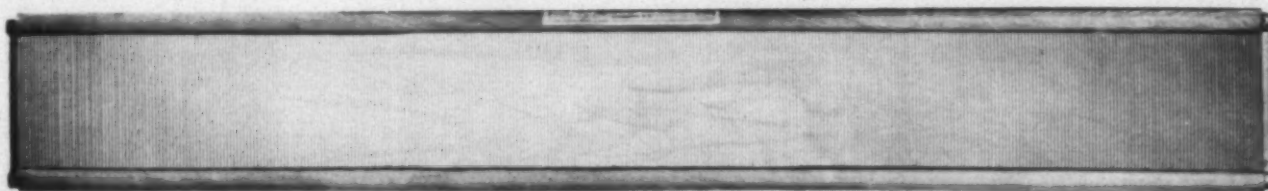
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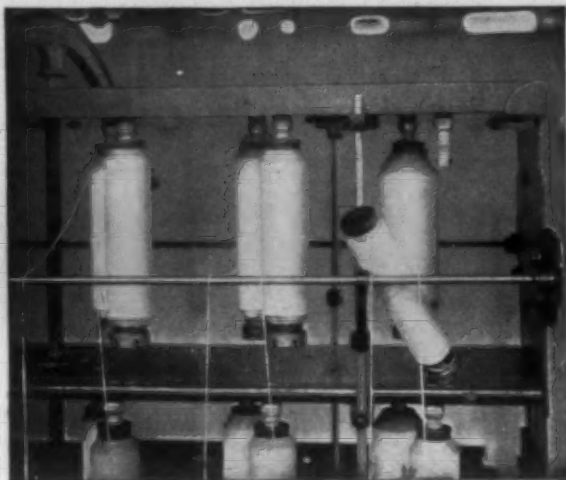


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